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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44

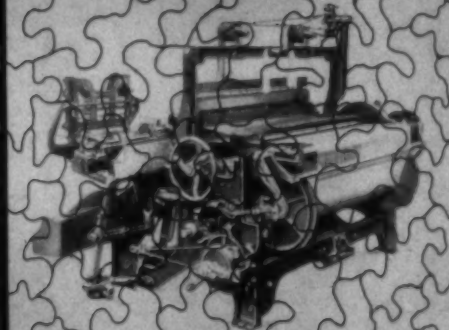
JUNE 1, 1933

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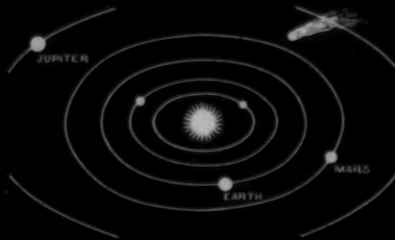
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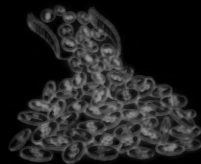


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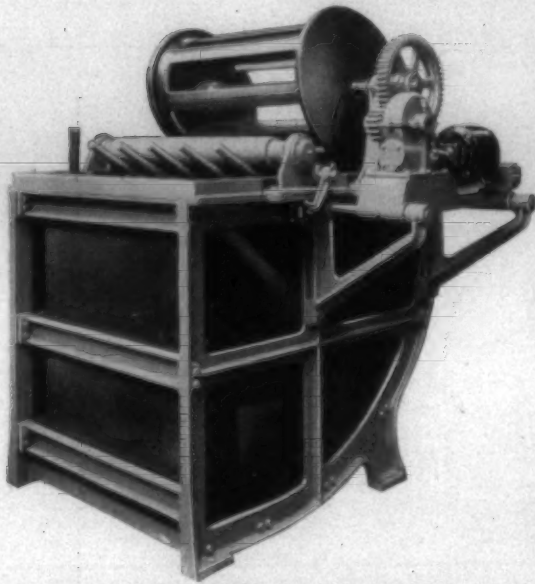
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Southern Textile Association Convention Number

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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44—No. 14

JUNE 1, 1933

## Address of President Frank K. Petrea At Convention of Southern Textile Association

**I**N trying to serve you as president of your organization for the past year I have realized the great responsibility and equally as much the great honor that has been conferred upon me. I shall always remember pleasantly this privilege of trying to serve you and your organization, a group that stands out so powerfully and one that is doing a work that is unsurpassed in this field.

During the year just passed, we have not been able to accomplish as much as we had planned or hoped, due largely to the circumstances which have surrounded us as individuals, and which have affected the great industry which we represent. It is my firm belief, however—and I believe that every one will agree—that these trying circumstances have been a great leveling influence for us all, and that out of our experiences we shall emerge as stronger men and stronger mills, and a better prepared



Frank K. Petrea

industry. Certainly it is true that in periods such as the one through which we have been passing, and I might say, out of which we are most certainly now emerging, have come sound and solid ideas and methods that have opened up a new field of accomplishment.

During the past year we experienced the loss of the services of our secretary and treasurer, Mr. Walter C. Taylor, and I know that all of you join me in wishing him great success in his new endeavors. We were fortunate in being able to secure the service of Mr. D. H. Hill, Jr., to serve as secretary and treasurer, and I wish to commend him heartily for his work and faithfulness in bringing our year's work to a close. We feel that we are entering our new association year upon a basis and with plans which will enable us to resume many of our activities and to enlarge the service of the organization to the industry.

### ASSOCIATION PROVES WORTH

It is very likely that some may feel that the textile industry is over organized, as regards associations. This may be true, but so far as the Southern Textile Association is concerned the more intimate association which I have had with it and the clearer understanding which I have secured of its purposes, past and present achievement, and ambitions, during my tenure as president, have served but to strengthen the belief I have always had that this is a most definite and essential function in the

continued progress and development of our Southern mills and Southern operating executives.

And today, as we are gathered here in Charlotte, N. C., in the good old North State, for this, our Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Southern Textile Association, celebrating our twenty-fifth birthday, I feel that it will be fitting and inspiring for us to look back over the past record of the Association, briefly, and see the heritage that has been given to us of the present day by our predecessors in this organization. Birthdays in the life of an individual, or milestones in the development of an organization, you know, are good places at which to pause, take stock, and review.

### IMPORTANCE OF COTTON FIBRE

Before doing this, however, may I direct your attention to the fiber, cotton, which is our raw material, and which created our great industry and provides the means of our occupation. Sometimes, I fear, we are so closely confined to the intricate problems of our jobs, that we lose the proper perspective, we overlook or forget the intensely romantic history of our fiber. An unsung wag of several years ago described cotton in this way:

"Cotton is the overcoat of a seed that is planted and grown in the Southern States to keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy. The fiber varies in color and weight, and the man who can guess nearest the length of the fiber is called a cotton man by the public, a fool by the farmer, and a poor business man by his creditors. The price of cotton is determined in New York and goes up when you have sold and down when you have bought.

"A buyer working for a group of mills was sent to New York to study the cotton market, and after a few days of deliberation he wired his firms to this effect, 'Some think it will go up and some thing it will go down—I do, too. Whatever you do will be wrong—act at once.'

"Cotton is planted in the spring, mortgaged in the summer and left in the field in the winter. You can and you can't; you will and you won't—you will be damned if you do, and be damned if you don't."

### TEXTILE MARKET IS WORLD-WIDE

Be that as it may, and in spite of the fact that some of us may feel that this man has properly expressed the situation, the fact remains that we are the inheritors of a history and a background that transcends almost any other in the commercial and industrial development of our people, and one which is world-wide in its magnitude and scope. If we become inclined to think of our business as represented by the product of our own mill, let us recall that the crowded populations of Japan, China, India, Egypt, and the inhabitants of all warm countries—half to four-fifths of the human race—wear cotton clothes

the year around. The peasants of the countries named never wear anything else. The use of clothing, and particularly cotton clothing, is increasing rapidly. Someone has said that if the entire world were civilized and able to dress properly, the cotton looms would require 42,000,000 bales per year.

If we think of our industry in terms of recent years, let us remember that cotton cloth was made and worn before the dawn of recorded history in three countries—India, Northern Africa and Central America. Columbus found Indians wearing cotton cloth, and Cortez found Mexican Indians proficient in the weaving of a native cloth. Europe got its first cotton cloth from India, by way of the caravan trade. Calico is the Calicut Cloth of India, muslin, the Moosoul cloth of Mesopotamia, Cambric is the cloth of Cambrai, a town in France where it was first made from cotton brought from India. Europe appears to have taken an interest in cotton weaving shortly after the discovery of America. It may be surprising to many of us to know that at first people, accustomed to linen and woolen goods, thought cotton goods good enough for a royal wedding dress.

#### HISTORY OF COTTON

When cotton was first known in the Southern colonies of this country, it was a door yard plant, a flowering ornamental herb. In 1739 a bag of cotton was sent to England from Savannah, Ga. In 1784 following the close of the Revolutionary War, eight bags of American cotton were seized at Liverpool, on the suspicion that the colonies could have not produced so much. At about this same time, cotton growing was begun in earnest in the United States, and ten years later Charleston had 1,000,000 pounds to sell. The development went slowly at first, because the cotton had to be pulled from the seed by hand, but in 1793 a young man from Massachusetts, then residing in Georgia, Eli Whitney by name, devised the cotton gin.

In 1803 we sold to England 41,000,000 pounds of our fleecy white staple. In 1810 our exports were 94,000,000 pounds; in 1820 we sold 128,000,000 pounds; in 1830 we had 271,000,000 to spare and so on up until 1860; when the American production of cotton had reached the astonishing figure of 1,462,500,000 pounds, or 4,685,000 bales of 300 pounds each. In 1858 the growing of cotton had become so great that on the floor of the United States Senate, Senator Hammond declared: "Cotton is King," and in line with this thought, may I quote to you from an inspired address by the South's greatest orator, Henry W. Grady, who paid it this tribute:

"What a royal plant it is!

"The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines on it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it and the dew that descends from the stars is noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian Army on her Asian outposts.

"It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fiber is current in every bank, and when loosing its fleece to the sun, it floats a banner that glorifies the fields of millions of humble farmers who are marshaled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world, and wring tribute from every nation on earth.

"It is the heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own when He arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine, and measured the rain.

"Ours and our children's forever!

"As princely a talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship!"

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

It was in 1790 that the first successful American cotton mill for spinning and weaving was placed in operation in Pawtucket, R. I. Four years later the second mill was erected. By 1810 there were 102 mills with 31,000 spindles, with an average of a little more than 300 spindles per mill. Twenty years later there were 795 mills with 1,250,000 spindles, or 33,000 looms, with an average of 1,572 spindles and 41 looms per mill. When the Civil War came we had 1,000 mills, employing 100,000 people and consuming 420,000,000 pounds of cotton a year.

Time does not permit me to follow the figures in detail, as showing the growth of the industry from the time of the Civil War up to the present, but there is one condition of the present which I should like to point out to you as a matter of interest. Along with the development of the cotton industry there have come of course developments in other lines of textile manufacture, including wool, rayon, and silk. Cotton is, however, the dominant factor. It will interest you, I am sure, to know that in 1932, the consumption of cotton was 2,462,000,000 pounds; wool, 240,000,000 pounds; rayon, 149,500,000 pounds, and silk, 73,600,000 pounds—showing that of the total raw fiber consumed cotton represented 84.2 per cent of the total. As to spindles, in 1932 there were listed 4,153,400 woolen and worsted spindles, 3,189,665 silk spindles and 31,442,174 cotton spindles. There were 68,574 woolen and worsted looms; 113,860 silk and rayon looms; and 634,819 cotton looms. Of the horsepower consumed in textile mills of all kinds, a total of 3,843,398 horsepower, the cotton mills alone consumed 2,307,120 horsepower, or 60 per cent of the total.

#### CALICO AT 25c A YARD

It is interesting, in considering the history of our business, to note that following the Civil War, it was very difficult for the mills to get cotton. Prices rose until calico sold for 25 cents per yard. In 1861 there were 3,849,000 bales of cotton and in 1862 there were 4,500,000 bales, and in the last year of the war there were only 300,000 bales, and cotton sold as high as \$1.90 per pound. Then it went back to 2,269,000 bales in 1866, with a continuing increase until the year 1927, when the crop was the largest in history, 17,755,000 bales. The highest price since the Civil War was in 1920 when cotton sold as high as 41¾c per pound.

#### HISTORY OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION

I should like to speak briefly now concerning the 25 years of history in our Association. I shall not cover this in detail because, it is a pleasure to announce, one of the founders of this organization will delineate our formation and progress over this quarter of a century. However, there is a saying that history repeats itself, and I want to take you back to some of the earlier meetings of the Southern Textile Association and quote briefly from some of the addresses and discussions, to indicate on what firm a basis and with what sound policies and plans this organization was formed, and also to show you the accuracy with which some of our earlier officers predicted the growth and development of this great body.

It was my pleasure recently, through the courtesy of my good friend, Mr. Robert W. Philip, the editor of *Cotton*, to review carefully the proceedings of all of the meetings that this Association has held, and I do not know when I have had a more interesting experience. We should feel deeply grateful that back in June of 1908 a group of men, headed by George S. Escott, E. E. Bowen and David Clark, saw the need of an organization of



some kind to help promote the progress of the industry and the men engaged in it. Mr. Clark, a man who has worked fearlessly and untiringly for our industry, has seen the growth of this organization over its entire life. The three men named were the moving spirits in the organization of the Southern Textile Association, and Mr. J. A. Dean was elected as the first president. It is interesting to note that some of the problems of those days were the same as those we have today, and that some of the papers read at one of the first meetings covered, "How to Reduce Seconds and Keep Waste Below Par"; also there was one on "Problems in Sizing and Finishing."

#### EARLY TEXTILE MEETINGS

It was sometime before some of the mills and some of the mill men could see the real purpose and benefits of the organization. They were more or less selfish and skeptical, but they soon found out that it was not an organization for the purpose of finding out how some other fellow was doing certain things in his mill, but that it had an educational purpose, one of helping the mills to solve their problems. It was at one of the early meetings that the president quoted in part from the original purposes of the organization:

"Our organization benefits not only the members but also everyone connected in any way with cotton manufacturing and is in itself a kind of educational institution. We have different men of noted ability in different lines to read papers on different subjects and we are sure to learn something from what we hear. I have spent over 30 years in the mills, still I feel that there is not a man in this assembly who doesn't know something about some mechanism or department of the cotton mill industry that I do not know. Every new point that we learn by attending these meetings will undoubtedly be of benefit to us. Our organization will continue to grow in the future as it has done in the past, and every superintendent, overseer and master mechanic in the South will deem it an honor to be a member of this organization."

Splendid progress was made, but I am sure you will be interested in a quotation from a paper presented by Mr. Arthur M. Hamilton, whom many of you know. You will also be interested in the subject of the paper. At the meeting of the Association held in Spartanburg, S. C., on July 3, 1909, Mr. Hamilton discussed the then very timely subject of "Automatic Loom Versus Plain Loom." Here is what he said:

"To my mind the Draper loom should be called the cotton mill indicator clock, as it will tell you if the right cotton has been bought for the numbers you are spinning; it will tell if that cotton has been put through the card room as it should have been; if you are giving your yarn the right twist per inch; if it has been spooled, warped, slashed and drawn-in right. In fact, it is one of the best indicators ever put into a cotton mill, as it calls for constant attention in every department of the mill, and tells you when it is not getting all that is good. \* \* \* When in the early 90s the Draper Company was ready to place the loom on the market, there was considerable question as to whether the loom would ever be suitable for weaving anything except common prints and coarse sheeting. For this reason their adoption by a few mills in South Carolina—Tucapau, Lockhart, Gaffney, Whitney, Spartan and Pelzer—did not cause much comment by Northern manufacturers. Though the Southern manufacturers did not at that time realize it, they were setting the pace that their Northern friends would eventually follow if they were to manufacture in competition with the mills of the South. Further than this, those mills that first adopted the Draper loom had taken the first step toward

solving the great problem of scarcity of labor in the South."

Not only did it solve this problem but the operation of this loom made it necessary for us to change to better methods of opening and warp preparation so that we today are able to weave many varied fabrics and that "One weaver today can run as many of these automatic looms as there was to the mill in about 1830, when there were 795 mills with an average of 41 looms to the mill."

During the first few years of the Association's life it held meetings four times a year, and then changed from four to three meetings, in February, July and October. In looking over the old reports of these meetings, it was interesting to note the names of a number of men who are still active in the textile business and in the Association's affairs. On Saturday, July 2, 1910, at Augusta, Ga., the first group picture of the organization was made, and in looking at this picture we see a number of faces of men who are still active and whom you would recognize if you were to examine one of these old pictures.

#### TECHNICAL PROBLEMS STUDIED

We find that the men back in those days were engaged in problems of the kind that we are still trying to master today. Not only did they discuss the problems of carding, spinning and weaving, but they were thinking about such problems as "Development of Welfare Work in the Southern Cotton Mills," "Benefits and Opportunities of Mill Life," "Health of the Operatives," "Time Economy in Mills," "Welfare Work in Mill Villages," "Industrial Education"—and other subjects too numerous to mention, and in trying to follow up some of the things that were said, we hardly realize just how much progress we have made until we do check up. For example, in 1910 our good friend, Mr. George F. Brietz, was on the program and in comparing the conditions of 1910 with those of 1880 he said: "We notice many changes and improvements. Perhaps the greatest improvement is in the spindle itself. At that time (1880) the common spindle in use was about 12 to 14 inches in length, and weighed about one pound; had to be oiled twice a day at the collar and three times a week at its base or step, making 15 times each week that the spindles must be oiled. Its speed at its best was about 5,000 revolutions per minute. The spindle of today (1910) weighs about 7 ounces and runs from 5,000 to 10,000 revolutions per minute, and needs oiling only once in from three to four weeks. Then, many of the running gears were left exposed, and as a result many fingers and hands were the trophies laid on the altar. Now, practically every running gear is enclosed."

#### EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF ASSOCIATION WON

I do not believe that any of us can fully realize just how much the Southern Textile Association means to the textile industry; its work and its meetings have resulted almost directly in much of the progress that has been made by our mills, and especially in much of the improved machinery that is in our plants today, as well as the increased efficiency not only of our labor but of our operating executives.

Listen again to a quotation from one of our early meetings, this one being from the address of Captain M. G. Stone, when he was president, in 1912: "I have tried to think of some subject or word or idea that would most properly apply to or fittingly describe some of our hardest workers and most industrious men who are filling the positions of overseer and superintendent. For it is a well known fact that there are a great many of them who are never satisfied with what they are doing but who are

(Continued on Page 32)

# Changing Conditions in the Textile Industry \*

BY T. M. MARCHANT

President, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

EXPERIENCES of the cotton mills for the past several years have been serious ones. As the market for cotton goods declined, the manufacturing margin decreased, and manufacturing problems increased. The tax burden grew greater, as did freight rates in some directions. Textile machinery and supplies showed very little change in price. Hydro-electric power costs remained about the same as did interest and general overhead costs. Many mills found themselves in the red, and were unable to avoid large reductions in surplus and heavy losses.

It was inevitable in the face of drastic reductions in commodity prices not to expect reductions in wage, and the reductions came. However, adjustments in some sections were far greater than in others.



T. M. Marchant

It is to the credit of the operatives in Southern cotton mills that they accepted the new orders of things philosophically and co-operatively. It is to the credit of textile executives that they have recognized that faithfulness and many have already rewarded it with early wage increases as commodity prices increased.

Recognizing the important rule that no mill can continue to pay high wages in the face of constant losses; and appreciating thoroughly the fact that the more a mill makes the more wages it is able to pay; the operatives in the South made cotton manufacturing problems infinitely easier by the wonderful co-operative spirit which they displayed. They have certainly played the part of the man in helping (in many cases voluntarily) to carry the burdens of hard times.

I admire the common sense and foresight of the employees of Southern mills who have contented themselves with reduced incomes in a mutual effort to solve the serious mill problems which have grown out of a reduction in consumption of cotton cloth and a world-wide depression. I take off my hat to those self-sacrificing men and women who have displayed such judgment and such fortitude.

As a matter of fact, the interests of all employees of cotton mills, from doffers to president, are identical. The future of the mill is measured by the extent of a co-operative spirit displayed by all who are dependent upon the mill for a livelihood.

It is to the interest of all employees that the mill be

enabled to manufacture and sell with the least possible difficulty. The superintendents, overseers and operatives should be as interested in solving the mill problems as the president is. If the interests of the mill are jeopardized by injurious legislation, high taxation or other similar problems there should, as a matter of common interest, instantly spring up a defense on the part of all concerned.

Fortunately the mills of the South within past years have escaped most of the serious legislative encroachments. At least, they have not been legislated out of existence. This statement I think I can make in spite of the fact that many misdirected politicians laboring under a false impression as to the need of regulatory legislation, or else stirring up a big noise to influence votes have appeared as the self-appointed defenders of the interests of mill workers.

Fortunately common sense and a preponderance of deep thinking within our mill villages and State Legislatures have avoided consequences of a more serious nature.

We have, gentlemen, as a matter of fact, a perfect picture to guide us in this matter. We have but to look at Massachusetts to see what can befall a State as the result of a misdirected and ill advised attempt to regulate and strangle industry.

At one time Massachusetts boasted of 12,000,000 spindles flourishing. Today, as the result of adverse legislation, believed originally to be passed in the interest of labor, and because of excessively high taxes, Massachusetts only has 6,000,000 spindles. When Massachusetts was at its peak there were 38,000,000 spindles in place in the United States. Now there are only 31,000,000. Thus Massachusetts has lost 6,000,000 of the 7,000,000 spindle decrease in the United States. Thus foolish labor legislation, instead of helping labor, absolutely ruined labor by bankrupting the mills and running them out of Massachusetts. Nothing is more essential to the operatives than a livelihood. There is no legislation that can help the operative while it, at the same time, deprives him of his means of livelihood.

Some legislative enactments suggested by silver-tongued politicians (and not the operatives) are laws to take the work off of the skilled and put it on others (less capable).

Our own operatives would not themselves suggest such foolish enactments to tie our hands and theirs. They know that any law that hampers the mill, hampers the operative as well.

They know that the so-called stretch-out system rewards the efficient, even if it does lay off or demote a few of the inefficient.

They know that it is not fair to penalize a good workman because of the slowness or inefficiency of an incapable or lazy one.

The mills have actually spent millions of dollars in mill

\*Address before Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C., May 26 and 27.



schools to keep the children out of the mills, off of the streets and in the schools where they belong.

#### LABOR LAWS

Some so-called child welfare experts are always ready to criticise the Southern textile mills for employing children of tender age.

I hold in my hand a chart listing the Labor Laws of all Southern States, all of which forbid the employment of children at any time under 14 years of age. Those children between 14 and 16 years of age who are employed are required by law to have some form of permit or affidavit, giving their correct age, before they will be allowed to work during certain hours.

Why is it that these reformers always in their reports refer to children from 10 to 15 years of age?

Why don't they be fair and make a definite report as to the number of children under 14 years of age working in cotton mills, for if they are familiar with the laws of the Southern States they must know that according to the law no child under 14 years of age can be employed.

The records would be of some value if the public were given the correct information that no children younger than 14 are allowed to work in our mills, and children between the ages of 14 and 16 are allowed to work in the mills only by special permit. A correct statement of these facts as they are would show an entirely different picture on this subject.

Many years ago, I went on record as favoring the discontinuance of employing children in cotton mills between 14 and 16 years of age, and as head of the Victor-Monaghan Company, operating five plants and employing approximately three thousand workers, I am happy to tell you today that there is not a single person on the payroll of this company under 16 years of age.

You gentlemen here can be of much help to the executive heads of the mills, as you are largely responsible for the management inside the plants, if you will only realize that child labor after all is the most expensive, and work out a policy which will eliminate from the mills all children under 16 years of age.

Actually mill executives would prefer not to employ children between 14 and 16 years of age, even though permitted to do so by law.

A recent investigation in South Carolina showed not a single child under 14 working in a South Carolina cotton mill. The total number between 14 and 16 was less than 1 per cent.

In verification of this investigation, it is interesting to note that the 1932 report of the South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries shows a reduction in minors between the years of 14 and 16 working in South Carolina mills from 4,412 in 1909 to 1,356 in 1932. Minors from 12 to 14 years reduced from 3,876 in 1909 to 2,278 in 1916, and there have been none of this age employed since 1916.

Economic principles that have hitherto controlled American industry are now facing far-reaching changes. The familiar principles of unrestrained competition, expressive of rugged Americanism and individualism, are now being criticised by the highest departments of the Government as contrary to the public interest. In its place a new idea has gained amazing strength, which is that competition should be tempered to the interests of the group rather than the individual: concretely this means that business men should abolish practices that in the past have led to ruinous prices and profitless operations. I do not say that business interests have willingly followed such destructive practices. They have protested

ineffectually for many years against the straight-jacket of the Sherman Law, and continued existence of that law has served to discourage industry from taking voluntary and individual steps to avoid overproduction and ruinous price cutting. To the great relief of all of us, a more enlightened attitude seems now to be developing in Washington.

Most of us have lived through periods in our business experience when absolutely free and unchecked competition performed an important role in the upbuilding of American industry. In fact, America's tremendous industrial development can be attributed to unhampered competition. In recent years the ingenuity and ambition of those engaged in cotton manufacturing, and in other lines of industry as well, have brought into existence a capacity for production far in excess of normal consumption. Under conditions of relentless competition the effect has been disastrous. You are all acquainted with the depths to which the price of cotton manufactures has fallen as a result of these conditions.

It will probably be interesting at this point to quote a few paragraphs from my address before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association's annual meeting in June, 1930:

"There has never been a time in the history of any industry when overproduction was not a curse, and it should be recognized as the greatest outstanding evil in industry."

"How long shall we continue to operate our plants on an overtime schedule, producing more goods than can be sold, except at a loss? It seems to me that voluntary co-operation is the answer and we have this remedy in our hands."

I quote further:

"In the future, there is one of two courses to follow: First, to co-operate like business men, bring production in line with consumption, which would guarantee to you and your stockholders a fair return on their investment, putting you in position to pay higher wages to your employees and lift this industry out of what is generally known as the 'low wage' class. Or shall we disregard entirely all the laws of supply and demand, continuing to operate our plants on full time schedule, both day and night, losing all opportunity to secure a reasonable profit and stabilize the industry, which our stockholders and the business world in general should demand?"

Probably the most significant expression of the new principle by which industry shall be conducted was given by the President himself, when he declared that the Government should assist industries in their effort toward self-regulation. He is now drafting a measure for introduction in Congress, which, if passed, will establish means for Governmental aid in effecting more orderly competition in manufacturing and merchandising. An encouraging feature of the President's Plan in this report is that he looks to industry itself to formulate plans for constructive co-operation, taking the view that those engaged in industry are qualified to work out measures that are best calculated to promote the welfare of industry and serve the public interest. This view is in contrast to the more rigid regulations for industry that also have received much attention. I have in mind the so-called Black Bill now in Congress which would establish a 30-hour week for labor; also the Perkins Bill which is an outgrowth of the Black Bill, which would put the control of the industry largely in the hands of those not closely identified with it. The Black Bill and the Perkins Bill are, at this time, not considered to be likely of enactment.

In pursuance of President Roosevelt's plan for self-

(Continued on Page 27)

# Twenty-fifth Anniversary Convention Of Southern Textile Association

**T**HE Twenty-fifth Anniversary Convention of the Southern Textile Association, held in Charlotte on May 26th and 27th, proved one of the finest meetings the Association ever held. The Association was organized in Charlotte in 1908 and after completing 25 years of service to its membership and to the textile industry came "home" for its Silver Anniversary with a program that was particularly appropriate for the occasion.

The attendance exceeded that of any of the other conventions in recent years and the program held the interest of the large crowd that attended all of the sessions. The addresses of the several invited speakers set a high standard of excellence and the entertainment features reflected the fine work of the local committees that made them possible.



H. H. ILER  
*President*



CULVER BATSON  
*Vice-President*

New officers for the coming year, elected at the business session, were as follows:

President, H. H. Iler, chief engineer of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

Vice-President, Culver Batson, superintendent of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va.

Chairman Board of Governors, John A. McFalls, superintendent Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Executive Secretary, Marshall Dilling, vice-president and general manager A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS MEETING

The Associate Members Division enjoyed a Dutch Supper at the Selwyn Hotel on the evening of the 25th that proved a delightful preliminary to the actual opening of the convention. Approximately one hundred members were present at the supper. Lewis W. Thomason, who has been chairman for the past year, presided. David Ovens, manager of the J. B. Ivey Company, Charlotte, was the feature speaker. In his address on "Salesmanship" Mr. Ovens brought out a great many points of special interest to the salesmen present. Several dancing acts by a group of young ladies from the Henderson Dancing School were enthusiastically received.

Emmett Steger, who has been vice-chairman of the Division for the past year, was elected chairman, I. E.

(Ike) Wynne, of Universal Winding Company, was elected vice-chairman, and Junius M. Smith, of the Textile Bulletin, was re-elected secretary.

## FRIDAY MORNING

The convention was formally opened on Friday morning with President Frank K. Petrea in the chair. After the invocation by Marshall Dilling, W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, in his usual happy manner, welcomed the members to Charlotte. A very appropriate response to Mr. McLaurine's welcome was made by H. H. Iler, vice-president of the Association.

In his address as president, Mr. Petrea made an especially fine contribution to the program and was heard with close attention and much interest. He reviewed, in some measure, the 25 years work of the Association and likewise gave some very interesting historical data on the cotton fibre and on the development of cotton manufacturing in this country. His address is published in full elsewhere in this issue.

Following Mr. Petrea's address, T. M. Marchant, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and one of the leaders in the textile industry in the South, spoke on "Changing Conditions in the Textile Industry." Mr. Marchant had just come from Washington where he is intimately concerned with program for the regulation of hours and other conditions in textile mills and was able to give the Association members a very clear picture of the new set of conditions under which the textile industry will be called upon to operate. His interpretation of the provisions of the Farm Act and Industrial Recovery Act were very clearly set forth and heard with interest and profit. The full text of Mr. Marchant's address is begun on Page 6.

## OUTING AT MYERS PARK CLUB

The convention adjourned immediately after Mr. Marchant's address and were guests of a number of Charlotte textile firms at a lunch and outing at the Myers Park Club. More than 250 members and friends assembled at the club, and as the saying is, "a fine time was had by all." The golf tournament drew an entry list of sixty mill men and salesmen, the largest number to play since the golf tourney became an annual feature of the convention.

## BASEBALL GAME

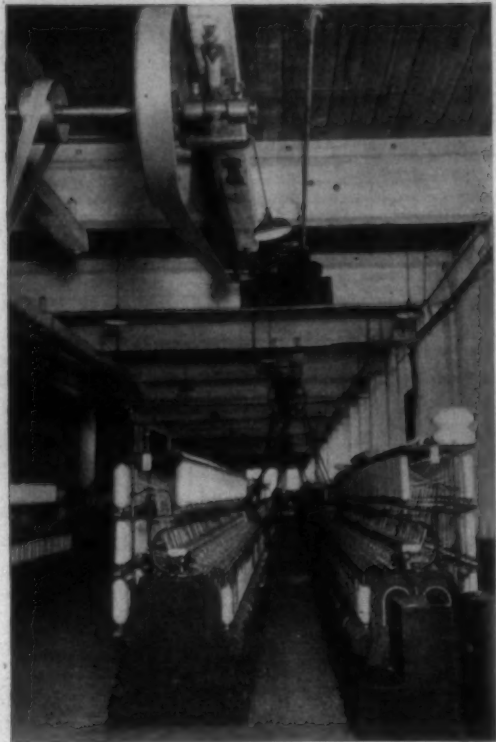
One of the high spots in the afternoon program was the baseball game played between a team from the mill men and a team from the traveling men. D. F. Short, overseer of weaving at the Consolidated Textile Club, managed the mill men's team, while Walter Pratt, of Charlotte, world's champion baseball fan, was manager of the team of traveling men.

After battling furiously through 19 innings, the game ended a tie, the score being 23 to 23 in favor of all hands. Only the keen strategy of Manager Pratt saved the day for the traveling men. As his team came to bat in their half of the 19th inning, they were trailing the mill men by three runs. Several hits allowed three men to reach third base in a body. From there, the three score simultaneously on a perfectly executed squeeze play engineered

(Continued on Page 12)



# Can there be any SUBSTITUTE for this EXPERIENCE?



● The record of Goodyear Belts and Hose in the textile industry is not a matter of accident or fortunate circumstance.

It is the result of Goodyear's intimate experience with cotton mill requirements and the actual conditions under which cotton is spun and woven.

You have only to examine the construction of Goodyear's outstanding products for this industry to see to what good account this experience is put.

Goodyear Emerald Cord V-Belts, for example, are the highest development in V-belt

construction today, just as they were the outstanding V-belts of 1929.

Goodyear COMPASS (Cord) Endless Belt is *the most nearly stretchless belt made* — ideal for individual motor power transmission on Pickers, Tappers, Twisters and Vertical Openers.

Goodyear THOR Belt (Seamless) is specially designed for

extra-serviceability on Cards, Frames, Slubbers, Spoolers, Looms, Slashers and Breakers.

Goodyear Air Hose is first choice for clean-up duty.

All Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods for the textile industry are specified to your particular mill operations by the G. T. M. — Goodyear Technical Man. He will call promptly in response to a line from you to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California, or your nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.

Goodyear is represented in the South by authorized Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributors conveniently located with relation to your mills and able to supply promptly all Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods for the textile industry

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

# GOOD YEAR

TEXTILE BELTING

# History of Southern Textile Association

BY DAVID CLARK

Editor Textile Bulletin.



**W**e are now celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the organization of the Southern Textile Association, and it was considered appropriate that I, as the only survivor of the three men who directed its organization, should review its history.

In the early summer of 1908 the Spray Textile Overseers' Association was organized at Spray, N. C., and it is no secret that a majority of its organizers desired and intended that it should be an overseers' union.

In August, 1908, shortly after accepting the editorship of the American Textile Manufacturer, a publication which had resulted from a merger of the Southern and Western Textile Excelsior and the American Cotton Manufacturer, I received word that the Spray Textile Overseers' Association would meet in Charlotte for the purpose of inviting overseers of other mills to join the organization and thereby extend its operations throughout the South.

I held several conferences with Geo. F. Escott, editor and owner of the Mill News, and later conferred with E. E. Bowen, who was identified with the Spray Textile Overseers' Association but did not favor an overseers' union.

As the result of those conferences we took charge of the meeting, which was held in August, 1908, and from it came an organization for the education and development of the practical men in Southern mills. Over the protest of most of those who came from Spray, we admitted superintendents to membership and took the position that the new organization was to be solely for education.

We selected as chairman of the organization meeting H. H. Boyd, of Charlotte. T. F. Cuddy acted as secretary.

As J. A. Dean came from Spray as head of the Spray Textile Overseers' Association, we elected him president of the new Southern Textile Association, but the purposes had been so completely changed that he lost interest and never attended another meeting. At a later meeting we declared the position vacant and elected Neil T. Brown, superintendent of the Pilot Cotton Mills, to fill out the unexpired term.

At the first meeting I was elected treasurer and held that position for five years.

E. E. Bowen was elected secretary and served in that capacity until he was elected president in 1914.

We began with quarterly meetings, the first being held in Charlotte October 23rd and 24th, 1908, followed by a

meeting on December 26th and then one on April 10th of the next year.

Later we changed to three meetings per year and then to the semi-annual meetings which prevailed until last year when the Fall meeting was abolished except in Southern Textile Exposition years.

All of the first meetings were featured by prepared addresses and there was seldom any discussion of the problems or information presented.

In 1909 we elected as president Chas. F. McCall, an outstanding overseer of spinning, who now lives at Greenville, S. C.

It was at that meeting I nominated W. P. Hamrick, of Columbia, S. C., for vice-president. The Association did not know, as I did, that he was not a member but I felt the need of bringing into the organization some of the leading superintendents.

Mr. Hamrick accepted the position and joined the Association of which he had become vice-president, and has been an active factor since then. The next year he was elected president and when, one year later, he was succeeded by the dean of Southern cotton mill superintendents, that very fine and much admired character, M. G. Stone, general superintendent of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, the official of the cotton mills of the South concluded that the Southern Textile Association was a worthwhile organization.

After Mr. Stone came T. M. McEntire, superintendent of the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and T. B. Wallace, superintendent of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C. I am, of course, naming the positions which they held at the time of their election.

We then honored E. E. Bowen, one of the organizers of the Association, who had served faithfully as secretary since the beginning.

During the next four years we had four outstanding presidents in W. M. Sherard, F. E. Heymer, J. Marion Davis and Arthur M. Dixon. The last named afterwards became president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Our next president, F. Gordon Cobb, played a big part in developing the work of the Association.

If I were asked to name the two men who have done most for the Southern Textile Association, I would say F. Gordon Cobb and Marshall Dilling.

Mr. Cobb conceived the idea of securing, through questionnaires, the opinions of superintendents and overseers on practical subjects and gave unselfishly of his time

(Continued on Page 24)

\*Address before Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C., May 26 and 27.



## PERSONAL NEWS

C. G. Aschman, of C. G. Aschman & Co., New York, has been elected vice-president of the National Weaving Company, Belmont, N. C.

Joseph W. Hawthorne, who has been cashier of the Independence Trust Company, Charlotte, has resigned to become secretary and treasurer of the Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

F. A. Halter has resigned as vice-president of the National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C. He is to return to Switzerland to take charge of cotton mills and other properties which his family owns there. Mr. Halter is regarded as one of the best posted rayon weaving technicians in the country.

Robert Cole, son of Wm. B. Cole, is now treasurer of the Hannah Pickett Cotton Mills, Rockingham, N. C., having been elected to this position following the resignation of his father as treasurer. Mr. Cole remains president. He had held both positions for many years.

Junius Smith, business manager of the Textile Bulletin, objected to having his picture in this issue. He is modest that way. However, the editorial board of strategy compromised with him and presents the accompanying little cut, which he admits is almost like running no picture at all. Anyway, Junius served as chairman of the Convention Committee of the Charlotte Textile Club and did a world of work in handling details connected with the various entertainment features of the Southern Textile Association Convention.



James E. Taylor, of Charlotte, has been appointed sales representative for the Chicago Belting Company, Chicago, for the two Carolinas. Mr. Taylor, in taking this new account, will continue to handle the slasher cloth sales for the Leaksville Woolen Mills. He has been handling slasher cloth for some time and has built up a good business for his company.



Mr. Taylor was for many years connected with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and later served as sales manager for the Buick agency in Charlotte. He was a member of the Convention Committee of the Charlotte Textile Club and had a real part in making the convention a success.

The Chicago Belting Company is one of the best known concerns of its kind in the country and has for years been active in the Southern textile field.

Dr. R. E. Rose, who was the principal speaker at the meeting of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, held in Greensboro, visited the Textile School of North Carolina State College on his way back to Wilmington, Del. While at the school he gave a very interesting and instructive talk to the students.



W. S. LEE

Vice-President the Duke Power Co., spoke at the final session of the S. T. A. Convention. A meeting of the trustees of the Duke Foundation prevented him from furnishing a copy of his address for this issue



EMMETT STEGER

Mr. Steger is the new Chairman of the Associate Members' Division of the Southern Textile Association. He also served as a member of the Convention Committee of the Charlotte Textile Club.

Other recent visitors to the school were: Harold Faust, laboratory manager of the Ciba Company, Greensboro, who lectured and demonstrated the dyeing of vat colors on cotton yarn, and which also covered color matching, money value and nomenclature; E. P. Davidson, manager of the Charlotte laboratory of the du Pont Company, who discussed the subject of "Sulphonated Fatty Alcohols." These products of comparatively recent origin have been used successfully in Europe and are now introduced to the textile industry of the country.

Considerable interest was manifested by the students in all these lectures and many questions were asked.

John A. Law, president of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected to the board of directors of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He has for many years been one of the leading cotton manufacturers of the South.

## OBITUARY

### WILLIAM O'HARA

William R. O'Hara, of Charlotte, for many years prominently identified with the textile industry in the Carolinas, died at his home in Charlotte last week. He was 47 years old and had been in ill health for some time.

Mr. O'Hara served with several textile machinery concerns over a period of years, including Saco-Lowell Shops, Stafford Company, and others. For some time past he had been in the yarn business in Charlotte. He was a member of the Southern Manufacturers Club and the Charlotte Country Club. During the war he served as a captain overseas.

He is survived by Mrs. O'Hara, and two children. Burial services were held at Greenville, Ga.

### J. C. McFALLS

J. C. McFalls, who for the past two years has been overseer of carding and spinning at the Allred Twine Mills, Granite Falls, N. C., died last week as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile wreck. Mr. McFalls, who was a brother of John A. McFalls, superintendent of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., had been connected with the textile industry for many years and was well known in mill circles.

## Twenty-fifth Anniversary Convention Of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 8)

by Manager Pratt in person and assisted only by the umpire.

### THE ANNUAL BANQUET

The anniversary theme was carried out at the annual banquet, held in the main dining room of the Charlotte Hotel. More than 200 guests were present and the occasion proved highly enjoyable. In justice to the hotel management, it should be explained that a large number of late arrivals for the dinner, who had not made reserva-



JOHN A. McFALLS  
*Chairman Board*



MARSHALL DILLING  
*Executive Secretary*

tions, made it difficult to handle the late-comers promptly. Under the circumstances, the hotel did remarkably well in serving a much larger number of guests than were prepared for.

All former presidents of the Association were invited as honor guests for the banquet. Eight were present. They were Frank E. Heymer, H. H. Boyd, Arthur M. Dixon, W. H. Gibson, Jr., Marshall Dilling, T. W. Mulen, J. O. Corn and F. Gordon Cobb. Each of them spoke briefly of the work of the Association.

President Petrea acted as toastmaster and introduced the several speakers.

The gold medal, given annually to the retiring president, was presented to Mr. Petrea by Culver Batson, vice-president of the Association, who paid high tribute to Mr. Petrea for the services he rendered during his term of office.

David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin and one of the three men who were responsible for the organization of the Southern Textile Association, was the principal speaker of the evening. He gave a very interesting review of the history of the organization, which is published in full in this issue.

The banquet was enlivened by excellent music and several dancing numbers by pupils from the Burkheimer School of the Dance.

A black face comedy act, put on by Dick Young and Louis Waller and dealing with mill subjects and a number of Association officers, proved very amusing.

### PRESENTATION OF GOLF PRIZES

The handsome silver loving cup, which was given to the Association by the Charlotte Textile Club, was presented to the Association, on behalf of the Club, by Paul Haddock and received by Mr. Petrea for the Association. The cup will be used as an annual trophy, the winner's name to be inscribed each year.

Winners in the golf tournament were presented prizes by Bill Uhler, who had charge of the event. The cup was won by Walter Dillard, Jr., superintendent of the Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., who had the low net score of 68. Low gross prize went to R. L. Jordan, with an 82, while runner-up for low net went to F. Gordon Cobb, who had 71.

In the traveling men's division of the golf tournament, John Walter received a handsome leather bag for the low net score of 69. Low gross went to Paul Haddock, of Charlotte, with a 78, and runner-up to low net, H. L. Siever, who had a 70.

Prizes in a golf driving contest, open only to men who have never played golf and conducted by David Clark on Friday afternoon, were presented by Mr. Clark during the dinner. The winners were: First prize, A. L. Whipple, salesman for Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, and V.



PART OF CROWD WATCHING BALL GAME AT S. T. A. OUTING





#### ONE OF THE GOLF FOURSOMES

*Left to Right*—R. P. Bullard, Charlotte Mfg. Co.; W. H. Gibson, Jr., Lumberton, N. C., a former President of S. T. A.; Gillis Spratt, and F. A. Hipp, of Textile Mill Supply Co.

G. Brookshire, Gates Rubber Company, Charlotte, and George Snow, of the Atlanta Brush Company, who tied for second prize.

Two former presidents of the Association, J. Marion Davis, and T. M. McEntire, who died during the past year, were remembered at the meeting. Tribute to the memory of Mr. Davis was paid by W. H. Hardeman, while Mr. Petrea called attention to the passing of Mr. McEntire.

#### SATURDAY MORNING SESSION

At the Saturday morning session, the principal speaker was W. S. Lee, vice-president and general manager of the Duke Power Company, whose subject was the "Importance of Technical Data." Mr. Lee delighted his hearers with his keen insight into the problems of the operating executives and his appreciation of the vital importance of their work in keeping the costs of production down. Mr. Lee, predicting that competition in the next ten years will be keener than ever before, advised the mill men to be more careful than ever before in getting the most accurate technical data possible and in checking their work with every available means of securing accurate data.

#### BUSINESS SESSION

At the annual business session, the report of the resolutions committee was presented by M. R. Vick, of Rosemary. The resolutions follow:

#### RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the Southern Textile Association is deeply grateful to the Charlotte Textile Club for its untiring efforts in adding to the success of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Convention of the Association.

"Whereas, the members of the Southern Textile Association are particularly appreciative of

"1. The permanent golf trophy presented by the Charlotte Textile Club to the Association.

"2. The luncheon and outing tendered at the Myers Park Club.

"3. The entertainment features of the banquet and

"4. For the work of the club in enlisting the support of the textile firms in Charlotte whose contributions made possible the above mentioned features which so greatly contributed to the success of the convention.

"Therefore be it resolved, That the Southern Textile Association, in convention assembled, does hereby express its sincere appreciation to the members of the Charlotte Textile Club and the following firms and individuals:

S. B. Alexander.  
Allison Fence Co.  
American Aniline Products Corp.  
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.  
American Moistening Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.  
E. M. Baesel, Mazda Lamps.  
Borne-Scrymser Co.  
Calco Chemical Co.  
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories.  
Charlotte Electric Repair Co.  
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.  
Charlotte Manufacturing Co.  
Charlotte Supply Co.  
M. L. Church, Catlin Yarn Co.  
E. P. Coles, General Electric Co.  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.  
General Dyestuff Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Lambeth Rope Corp.  
Mathieson Alkali Works.  
Mill Power Supply Co.  
National Aniline & Chemical Co.  
Piedmont Sundries Co.  
Rohm & Haas Co.  
Walter Gayle, Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Sherwin-Williams Co.  
Stein, Hall & Co.  
Chas. H. Stone.  
Jos. Sykes Bros. (Amer.), Inc.  
Terrell Machine Co.  
Textile Bulletin.  
Textile Mill Supply Co.  
L. W. Thomason, Non-Fluid Oil.  
Universal Winding Co.  
Viscose Co.  
WAK, Inc.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.

(Continued on Page 16)



#### BIG SHOTS IN THE BALL GAME

*Left to Right*—C. D. Taylor, National Ring Traveler Co.; Walter Pratt, manager of the Traveling Men's Team; Jim Taylor, of Leaksville Woolen Mills and Chicago Belting Co., and Lyman Hamrick, of Gaffney.

# Master Mechanics' Department

## POWER TRANSMISSION PROBLEMS

1. Is a belt transmission loss of 10% permissible between a motor and a centrifugal pump?

Answer: Belt loss between a motor and a centrifugal pump should never be as high as 10% because in most instances the belts may be made amply wide and the pulleys sufficiently large in diameter so that there is little cause for slip. Bearings are more efficient than they used to be. Lubricants are better. A modern high quality lubricant does three things well: (1) It prevents metallic contact; (2) reduces friction to the minimum; and (3) It remains in the bearing.

2. Is there a definite relation between belt slip and transmission efficiency?

Answer: Yes, the relation is direct. Each per cent of slip results in one per cent of loss of efficiency. Thus if the total slip is 2 per cent, the belt efficiency is approximately 98 per cent. The formula for belt efficiency neglecting losses due to windage and belt stiffness is:

$$\text{Belt efficiency} = \frac{100 (d+t) n}{(D+t) n}$$

Where d=diameter of driven pulley, inches;

t=thickness of belt, inches;

n=speed of driven pulley in r.p.m.;

D=diameter of driver pulley, inches;

N=speed of driver pulley in r.p.m.

3. What should be the efficiency of a plain bearing? Of an anti-friction bearing?

Answer: Efficiency varies considerably and is dependent on the design of bearing, accuracy of workmanship, and quality of lubricant used, etc. In general, a plain bearing is usually given an efficiency of 98 per cent and a roller or ball bearing an efficiency of 99 per cent.

4. In computing efficiency do you base the result on original energy or on delivered energy?

Answer: All power losses, including belt slip, are always based on original energy and not on delivered energy. If they are based on delivered energy the results will be in error.

For example, take an extreme case in which the belt slip is 100 per cent. The delivered energy then is zero and it is impossible to express the loss as a ratio of the delivered power.

Or let us assume that the original energy is 100 h.p. and the delivered energy 50 h.p. The loss, then, is certainly 50 h.p. Based on the original power the loss is 50 per cent, which is correct. Based on the delivered power, any expression would be wrong. Thus  $50 \text{ h.p.} \div 50 \text{ h.p. delivered} = 1 = 100 \text{ per cent}$ , which surely is not right.

Expressed as a "formula" we have this:

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Output Delivered Power}}{\text{Input Original Power}}$$

$$\text{Delivered Power} = \text{Original Power} - \text{Losses}$$

$$\text{Therefore efficiency} = \frac{\text{Original Power} - \text{Losses}}{\text{Original Power}}$$

In other words, it is obvious that the formula for efficiency refers only to "original power" and cannot be otherwise.

## AREA OF A RING

5. What is the quickest way in which to determine the area of any ring, or concentric circle?

Answer: Referring to the sketch on the chart herewith, Fig. 1, only two dimensions are necessary to determine the area of any ring—the width of the ring, w, as shown in the sketch, and the distance D, also shown in the sketch. Notice carefully that the distance D is *not* the outside diameter, nor is it the inside diameter. It is

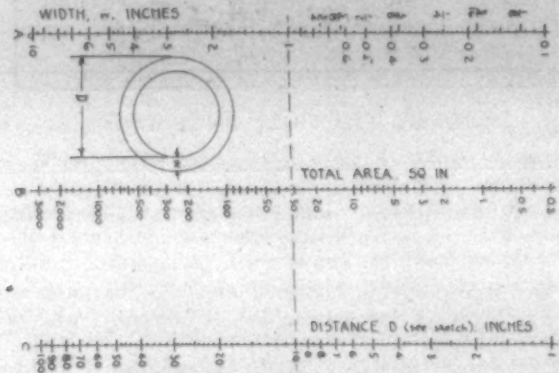


Figure 1

the distance from the inside edge to the farthest outside edge. Multiply D by 3.1416 and then by w. The product is the area of the ring.

The accompanying chart, Fig. 1, enables one to determine ring area without any longhand figuring whatever. To use the chart simply run a straight line through the width w in column A, and the distance D in column C, and the intersection with column B instantly gives the area of the ring.

Thus, for example, the dotted line drawn across the chart shows that if the width w is one inch, and if the distance D is 10 inches, the area is a little over 30 inches. Estimating with the eye and reading the scale in the same way that you read a thermometer it is evident that the area is very close to 31 sq. in.

If the figures on the chart are not large enough to take care of your problem, simply add ciphers, in this way: For example, if the width w is 100 inches and the distance D is 1000 inches the same dotted line will solve the problem. Two ciphers are added in column A and two in column C, making a total of four ciphers. Therefore simply add four ciphers to the result in column B. The answer is 310,000 sq. in.

Similarly if the figures on the chart are too large, shift the decimal point over to the left in columns A and C. Then in the "answer" shift the decimal point to the left as many digits as shifted to the left in column A plus digits shifted in C. For example, if w is .01" and D is 0.1" the area is 0.0031 sq. in.

## CHEAP LUBRICATING OIL

6. In buying a cheap lubricating oil which is claimed to be "a good oil," how can I be certain that it will actually save money for us?"

Answer: I do not know of any way in which to be certain except through actual long-time comparative tests. On one machine use the cheap oil and on another ma-



chine, under identically the same conditions, use an oil that is acknowledged by authorities to be high grade, or that you yourself have found to be good—in other words, an oil put out by a reliable concern. Mere laboratory tests in which viscosity, flash point, gravity, etc., are determined, do not give results that are entirely reliable. Too often oils are made merely to fulfill specifications rather than to fulfill actual plant lubrication requirements.

For example, I have before me a report concerning a large plant in which it was sought to reduce expenses by buying lower-priced lubricants. They also laid off their experienced oiler and in his place hired a lower-priced and inexperienced man. Result: in a short time some expensive ball bearings failed. It was necessary to shut down some of the machines for several weeks before new bearings and other necessary repairs could be obtained. Instead of saving money it cost them *more* money to change to the cheap oil and cheaper labor.

In many machines the bearings are the most expensive parts because they are the parts that are machined. In use, those are the parts that are subject to the greatest strain—the greatest pressure. Unless properly lubricated the wear is rapid and expensive. Isn't it logical that only the best lubricant should be used on such parts for their protection? For many textile machines there is no lubricant that is *too good*. It may be that some oils are too expensive to be economical, but I have never yet had experience with or heard of such a lubricant.

7. Is there a device on the market which indicates the amount of oil in boiler feed water? Oil in our boiler feed is giving us trouble.

Answer: I do not know of any direct recording device, but by installing a feed water oil filter the quantity of oil filtered out is determined by noting the pressure drop when the filter is clean, and when the filter cloths used in the filter become saturated with oil and grease. In the latter case the back pressure builds up until the pressure drop through the filter indicates the time for changing the filter stockings.

While this device does not directly register the amount of oil and grease present on a recording device, nevertheless the weight of the oil and grease present can be determined by weighing the clean and fouled stockings over a given period of time. This is a fairly accurate method.

#### DRAIN VALVES WERE OMITTED

To show how easy it is to waste fuel, believing all the while that good economy is being secured, here is an

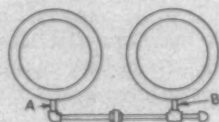


Figure 2

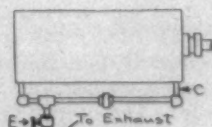


Figure 3

actual example which I witnessed not long ago in a clothing manufacturing plant.

A duplex steam pump, which was used for feeding water to boilers, had its drains piped as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 2 shows the head end of the cylinders and Fig. 3 shows a lengthwise view.

In other words, the drain piping was always entirely open with the exception of the single valve E.

It was probably thought when the drains were originally piped, years ago, that valve E would be sufficient because it "keeps the steam out of the exhaust pipe." But does it? It does *not*!

It is obvious, after giving it a thought, that with the valves at A, B, C, and D (D is behind C and therefore cannot be seen in this sketch), when steam is admitted to one end of the cylinder much of it rushes through the drain pipes. Live steam rushes through the pipes from the high pressure end into the low pressure end and thence into the exhaust pipe. In other words, even with valve E closed the live steam made its escape into the exhaust pipe anyway, and it was good, valuable, high pressure steam.

Naturally the loss of steam was considerable, yet the error in piping was not detected for years. I do not know the number of years. The error was caught by a pump governor salesman. The engineer of the plant decided that he wanted a pump governor and so wrote to a manufacturer. The manufacturer sent his representative who took a look at the pump and quickly decided that they needed a certain size of governor generally used on pumps of that type and size.

In the course of time the pump governor was installed, but lo and behold it was not satisfactory. Something was wrong! The pump wouldn't furnish a sufficient quantity of water, whereas before installing the governor they never had any such trouble. The engineer naturally blamed the pump governor.

So the salesman visited the plant again. He decided that there was something radically wrong somewhere and he began to "look around." You can doubtless imagine his amazement when he discovered that there were no valves at A, B, C and D.

The engineer, who was new on the job, had not noticed the error and he, naturally, was grateful.

Upon installation of the four valves in the drain pipes the pump governor functioned perfectly. The engineer does not know to this day how much steam was being wasted because it was not metered, but he does know that today they are burning three tons of coal less per day than they did before improvements were made in the plant. The installation of valves at A, B, C and D was only the beginning of a survey that was made over the entire plant. The engineer didn't stop there. He made many other improvements, installing an exhaust steam control system, automatic damper regulators, automatic feed water regulators and temperature controllers. The cost of the new equipment was insignificant when compared with the yearly saving he brought about. This writer does not know the exact cost of their coal but even at the lowest prices paid for coal in the United States, a saving of three tons per day amounts to a tidy sum in a year.

#### ORIGIN OF OIL

It does not seem to be positively known where the oil in the ground came from or how it got there. Two prominent authorities, Mendelejeff and Pyhala, now agree that highly heated metallic carbides in considerable quantity are to be found in the interior of the earth. When these carbides come in contact with moisture they decompose into metallic oxides and hydrocarbons, and, presto, we have oil as a result. This is the so-called "inorganic theory." That is, they claim that oil is a result of action or reaction of inorganic or metallic substances.

Believers in the organic origin state that oil is the result of decayed vegetable and animal matter. Earth pressure, natural heat, natural distillation, and time are claimed by these adherents to be contributing causes.

The writer is merely passing this along as an item of  
(Continued on Page 22)

## Twenty-fifth Anniversary Convention Of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 13)

"Whereas, the Southern Textile Association is greatly appreciative of the excellent addresses made to the convention by Messrs. T. M. Marchant, David Clark and W. S. Lee.

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Association in convention assembled, that we extend our thanks to these speakers for the valuation contributions they made to the program.

"Whereas, the Southern Textile Association recognizes



I. E. WYNNE

Mr. Wynne was elected Vice-Chairman of the Associate Members' Division of the Southern Textile Association. He also served on the Convention Committee of the Charlotte Textile Club.



W. A. KENNEDY

Member of Convention Committee of Charlotte Textile Club.



PAUL HADDOCK

Member of Convention Committee of Charlotte Textile Club.

the valuable assistance rendered by the various committees that served during the convention and the courtesy of the Charlotte Hotel in providing adequate meeting facilities for the meeting.

"Therefore, be it resolved, That the Association in convention assembled extends its thanks to the committees, the Charlotte Hotel and to all others aiding in the success of the meeting."

"Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the press and spread upon the minutes of the convention.

In addition to the officers already listed, new members of the Board of Governors, elected for three years, to succeed four members whose terms expired, were elected as follows: Walter Dillard, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; W. G. Young, Albemarle, N. C.; Lyman Hamrick, Gaffney, S. C., and D. F. Short, Lynchburg, Va.

At a meeting of the Board immediately after the convention adjourned, Smith Crowe, superintendent of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., was elected chairman of the Weavers' Division.

D. H. Hill, Jr., was reappointed secretary and treasurer.

Officers and members of the Association were very appreciative of the work of the Charlotte Textile Club in arranging for the entertainment of the members and for the generosity of the Charlotte firms who contributed to the entertainment funds.

The work of the committee from the Charlotte Textile Club was particularly praised for the big part it played in the success of the convention. Members of this committee were Junius M. Smith, chairman; Emmet Steger, I. E. Wynne, W. A. Kennedy, James E. Taylor and Paul Haddock.

## Use X-Ray in Fibre Study

The X-ray, friend of humanity through medical science, has been engaged in behalf of the textile and allied industries through the Textile Foundation. Textile manufacturers know the fabricating and processing qualities peculiar to cotton and other vegetable fibers, and the consumer is aware of their respective wearing qualities. But it is the idea of Wayne A. Sisson, Foundation Research Fellow, to employ the X-ray to determine why plant fibers behave as they do, and whether their properties can be improved.

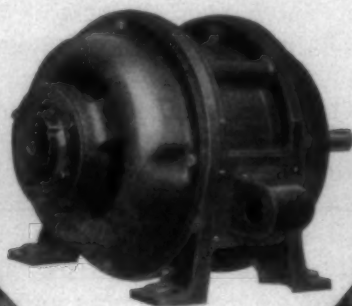
"Our research is important to consumer, manufacturer and scientist alike," Mr. Sisson reports to Stuart W. Cramer, director of the Foundation. "Tensile strength, resistance to wear, and ability to take and hold color depend upon the structure of textile fibers, hence our super-microscopic scrutiny of plant fiber composition here at the University of Illinois." The work is progressing under the direction of Dr. George L. Clark, University of Illinois, and with the co-operation of Mrs. W. K. Farr, U. S. Department of Agriculture representative at Boyce Thompson Institute.

"We can examine the external structure of a cotton fiber under the microscope and find it to be composed of fibrils," Mr. Sisson continued. "We may also determine chemically that the elements present are carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, but we cannot observe these atoms visually. The nearest approach to this type of examination is by the use of the x-ray. The x-ray is able to penetrate between the atoms and produce diffraction patterns which may be photographed, and from these we are able to deduce how nature arranges the atoms to build up the structure of cellulose.

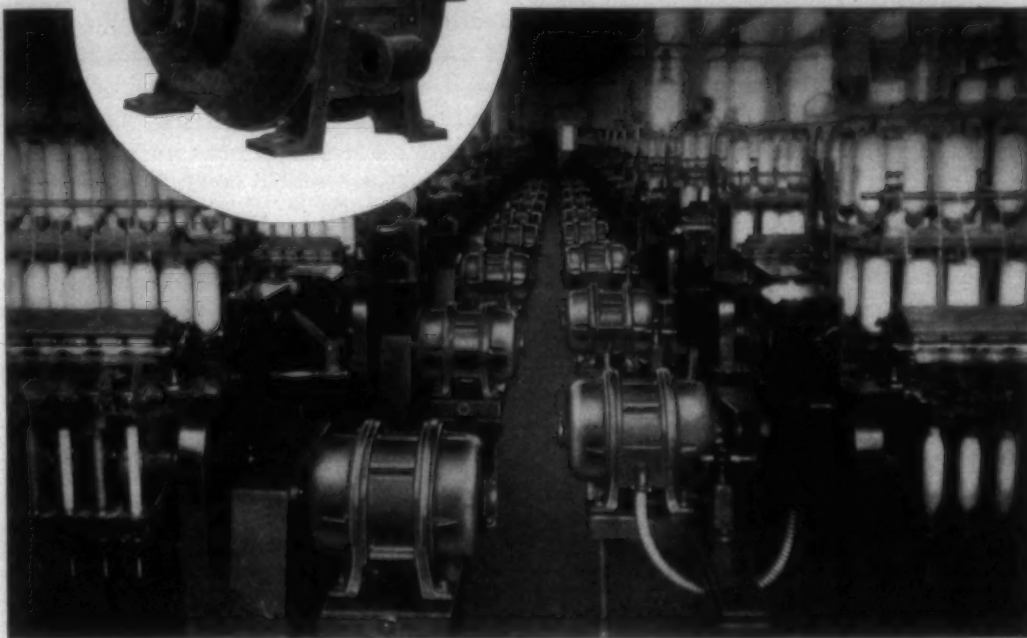
"Using the Empire State building as an analogy, there is roughly the same relation in size between the building itself and the particles of sand and clay in one of its bricks, as that between a cotton fiber and the atoms of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. In order to bridge this gap between the atoms and fibrils, and to study the larger groupings of the cellulose chains which are below the microscopic range of visibility, a new type of X-ray tube and camera is being developed which will give longer wave lengths than that used at present.



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# GENERAL ELECTRIC

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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## The Charlotte Meeting

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Meeting of the Southern Textile Association, held at Charlotte last Friday and Saturday, was pronounced one of the best and most enjoyable in its history.

The attendance was large and the addresses, which were purposely limited in number, were timely and instructive.

The annual address of President Frank Petrea was excellent and very well delivered and the addresses of T. M. Marchant of Greenville, S. S., and W. S. Lee of Charlotte were able and constructive.

Too much credit can not be given to the Charlotte Textile Club and its committees for the entertainment features which were handled unusually well.

An excellent buffet dinner was tendered to the visitors by the textile machinery and supply firms of Charlotte.

On Friday afternoon there was a golf tournament for mill men and one for salesmen. The Charlotte Textile Club provided a handsome silver cup as a permanent trophy for mill men and it was won by Walter Dillard, Jr., of Augusta, Ga. His name is to be engraved thereon and it is to be brought back next year and played for again.

There was a contest, limited to those who had never played golf, for the man who could drive a golf ball the greatest distance.

The baseball game, played with a soft ball, between mill men and salesmen, was a riot. One salesman slid over first base so fast that he lost his pants and one mill man, in trying to catch a ball over his head, fell back full length into some briar bushes. At the beginning of the last inning the mill men were ahead, but the salesmen got busy and made enough runs to tie the score.

The banquet Friday night, with an address by David Clark, one of the organizers of the Southern Textile Association, and short talks by eight past presidents, was featured by several entertainment features.

At the banquet were five men who participated in the organization meeting twenty-five years ago. Included in the number were H. H. Boyd and T. F. Cuddy, the chairman and secretary of the original meeting.

The business session on Saturday morning, at which W. S. Lee made an address, was well attended.

To D. H. Hill, Jr., acting secretary of the Southern Textile Association, is due much of the credit for the success of the Charlotte meeting.

## Statements Silly and Vicious

While some cotton manufacturers are throwing their hats in the air and shouting in acclaim of the "brain trust" and Federal bureaucrats, it is well to study some of the statements of said bureaucrats and the organized minorities which dominate them.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said in an address in New York:

When you realize the whole of this country is an untapped market for shoes, you realize we haven't yet reached the end of the social benefits and the social goods that may come from the further development of the mass production system on a basis of consuming power in the South which will make possible the universal use of shoes in the South.

I have said in the last few weeks, as we have been discussing the bills in Washington which have been proposed for the revival of industry and which, among other things, provide for the fixing of hours of work and for the fixing of minimum rates of pay, that if the minimum rates of pay and the hours of work could be fixed in the Southern mills and in the Southern employments generally, that those wanting to get rich quick ought to buy a shoe factory, for the opportunity of buying shoes by people who may have their wages for the first time in a generation come up to the level of living wages is perfectly enormous and a social revolution can take place if you put shoes on the people of the South.

On account of the sex of the Secretary of Labor we can not express ourselves as forcefully as we would like.

Miss Perkins is going to civilize the people of the South and teach them to wear shoes.

This brilliant observation would be amusing if it were not for the fact that it comes as a wise statement from a person to whom it is proposed to deliver the entire control of the industries of this country, including the cotton mills of the South.

Our cotton mills are to be turned over to a lady whose first ambition is to teach the be-



nighted people of the South that they can wear shoes.

How can one person be so ignorant and yet so wise?

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, whose organization, six years ago, adopted the 30-hour week as their objective and is now trying to take a selfish advantage of the emergency, is quoted as saying:

These North Carolina mills announce they have given their workers a five per cent pay increase. What happens? The newspapers carry the announcement on their front pages and rightly so, because it is the truth. But the fact is, these mills even with their five per cent increase still are paying about \$4 a week.

There may have been a few cases where during the depression a few employees worked for \$4.00 per week with free house rent, but the statement was made by Mr. Green for the purpose of creating the impression that \$4.00 per week was the regular rate of pay in Southern mills.

In making such a statement Mr. Green was but keeping up his reputation for disregard of veracity.

Speaking upon the other side, Jas. A. Emory, general counsel of the National Association of manufacturers, in commenting upon the "Industrial Recovery" bill, said:

The proposed legislation would replace private ownership and operation of business with a "governmental bureaucracy," increase competitive handicaps in home markets by failing to provide import control to correspond to increased price, and mean the "immediate and complete unionization of all labor in all industry and the closed shop."

"If the Congress and the country are determined upon State socialism," it was added, "let them enter upon it with their eyes open and not with any hasty misapprehension that the whole plan is only a temporary expedient and hence of little permanent consequence."

Our examination of the bill forces the conclusion that in its present form, apart from every other consideration, it will if enacted into law tend to retard rather than promote business recovery. It will, in fact, nip in the bud the business recovery already manifesting itself. It will hurt rather than help.

With a Secretary of Labor who feels that the time has come to teach the people of the South to wear shoes, with the American Federation of Labor trying to use the emergency for selfish purposes and with the "brain trust" daily grinding out socialistic legislation, we see trouble, in fact, very much trouble, ahead.

### Market Developments

A wave of excited buying developed in the cotton goods markets at the close of last week. An enormous business was done on Friday and Saturday, sales being limited only by the unwill-

ingness of mills to take further orders. The rapid advances in the price of gray goods carried them to a new high point for the movement. A great many mills were entirely withdrawn from the market.

Very large sales were made through July, and numerous sales were made into August. The mills are showing good judgment, we think, it being careful of selling too far ahead. Cotton prices climbed rapidly. There is a general expectation of a further advance in prices as soon as the markets are more settled.

Business already booked will now apparently enable the mills to run steadily through the summer, which they have not been able to do in many years.

### Approves Our Position

The following letter comes from Ernest Rees, President Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.:

"We have read with interest your editorial headed 'We Refuse To Be Stampeded.' May we congratulate you on this editorial and say to you that there is one other manufacturer who stands with you on the subject. Should we write an editorial on this matter, we would head it 'We Refuse To Be Russianized.' We are unable to understand through what process of reasoning some of our manufacturers have gotten their consent to go head long into socialism. We, ourselves, are still American, and expect to remain American."

### President Iler

In the election of H. H. Iler as president of the Southern Textile Association, the organization picked a worthy successor to carry on the fine work done by Mr. Petrea in the past year. Mr. Iler has the qualities of leadership necessary to direct the affairs of the Association and we are sure he will measure up to the high standard set by his predecessors.

Mr. Iler will receive valuable assistance from Culver Batson, new vice-president, and John A. McFalls, chairman of the Board, and from Executive Secretary Marshall Dilling and an able Board of Governors.

During the trying times of the past several years the Association has naturally met many handicaps in its work. However, the organization has come through in good shape and with the return of better times should be more active than ever before. The new spirit of interest shown at the Charlotte meeting augurs well for the progress of the Association work as it enters the twenty-sixth year of its existence.

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

NEWBERRY, S. C.—Affecting 750 operatives, the Newberry Cotton Mills has increased their pay 10 per cent.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Sink Hosiery Mill Company is advertised for sale on June 17, at the plant on Railroad street.

ITASCA, TEX.—The Itasca Cotton Mill opened for the first time in 17 months, giving employment to 200 persons. The management said sufficient orders had been obtained to assure full time operation for several months.

MONTEREY, TENN.—The Monterey Hosiery Mills started back to work on Monday after being closed approximately five months. About 100 employees are back at work. Officials hope to run the mill on a full schedule.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Work on a \$25,000 addition to the Lane Cotton Mills plant started Monday, officials announced here. The addition is expected to increase the company's output from five to ten per cent.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—The Owen Osborne Company has awarded contracts for construction of a new \$35,000 hosiery mill here and work will begin Monday. The mill will employ 200 persons and officials said the payroll would be \$10,000 monthly.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Mount Mitchell Hosiery Mills, Inc., with principal office at Asheville, has filed a certificate of incorporation, to manufacture and sell all kinds of hosiery. Those subscribing stock are: Charles G. Lee, Jr., W. Y. Frazier and H. O. Hayes, of Asheville.

MONROE, GA.—The Monroe Cotton Mills Monday let the contract to A. K. Adams & Co., of Atlanta, for the building of a second story to its weave room shed, which is 67x114 feet. Additional cards and looms will be installed to increase the production capacity of the mills about 20 per cent.

MORGANTON, N. C.—S. M. Sloan, secretary-manager of the Alpine Cotton Mills, Morganton, announced that the mill would resume operations Monday morning. The announcement affects more than 100 operatives, many of whom have been without regular employment since the mill closed about a year ago.

GRAHAM, N. C.—Scott Knitting Company, with principal office at Graham, has filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Raleigh, N. C., to manufacture and prepare for market all kinds of hosiery. Authorized capital stock, \$2,500; subscribed stock, by Don E. Scott, of Graham, Irene A. Berry and W. H. Holderness, of Greensboro, N. C.

SHELBY, N. C.—Affecting 1,200 employees, wage increases ranging from 5 to 10 per cent were announced by the Ora Mill Company, the Dover Mills Company and the Eton Mill Company of Shelby and the Phenix Mill Company of Kings Mountain.

Full operations are reported in these plants with unusually good orders on their books.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Rockford, Oneida and Kingston Mills posted notice of a 10 per cent increase in wages, effective June 5. A thousand employees are affected.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—In an order signed by Judge Johnson J. Hayes in Federal District Court, sale of the entire property comprised in the bankrupt estate of Sidney Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Graham, to Robert Renier, Inc., for \$39,800, subject to the possible application of certain credits, is allowed.

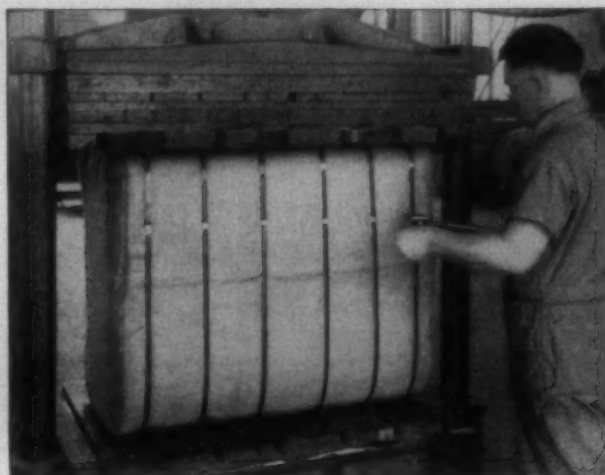
DANVILLE, VA.—The Dan City Silk Mills, sponsored largely by New Jersey interests, filed a deed of assignment in the Corporation Court for \$11,500 in favor of C. G. Holland, trustee. The plant in North Danville has been closed for several months. The deed conveys the land, building and machinery to the trustee, the petition stating that the concern is unable to meet its obligations. It is believed that this move is a precursor to a purchase of the plant by an out-of-town buyer.

WEST POINT, GA.—West Point Manufacturing Company announces that about 400 operatives have been added to the forces employed at the company's five mills in Langdale, Fairfax, Riverview, Shawmut and Lanett. The mills are now running full time. Plans are being made to reopen the LaFayette Mill of the company, which will employ about 200 persons. The mill has been idle for two years.

PICKENS, S. C.—The Pickens Mills will double its output, according to a statement of Ben F. Hagood, president, and will employ 200 additional workers. The plant has 225 workers operating a full 55-hour per week day shift. When the additional workers are secured a full night shift will be at work. The Glenwood Mill, of Easley, of which Mr. Hagood is also president, plans to add a night shift, he said.

HOPEWELL, VA.—The new knitting mill unit for the Tubize Chatillon Corporation has been started here with the Capital Construction Company of 62 Bartow street, N. W., Atlanta, Ga., in charge. Robert & Co., of Atlanta, textile and industrial engineers, drew the plans. The unit is one-story, 260x160 feet, concrete foundation, brick walls, structural steel and modern in every particular. The building will represent an expenditure of approximately \$30,000.

BALFOUR, N. C.—Ellison A. Smyth, president of the Balfour Mills, Inc., announces that the mills have amended their certificate of incorporation and charter by reducing the amount of the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$700,000, such reduction to be accomplished by converting \$900,000 of preferred stock of the company into \$600,000 of common stock of the company, represented by 24,000 shares of common stock of the par value of \$25 per share, and further providing that all capital stock of the company shall be of one class and kind, namely, common stock, of the par value of \$25 per share, the total authorized amount thereof being \$1,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares of common stock of the company of the par value of \$25 per share.



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## Stanley EVERSAFE Bale Ties and Seals

## Master Mechanics' Department

(Continued from Page 15)

interest. He does not profess to be an authority on the subject himself.

### ATOMS PER CUBIC INCH

According to a report which I have before me, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, of the University of Chicago, has measured the distance between atoms. He says the distance is one one-hundred-millionth of an inch. In other words, there are one hundred trillion atoms side by side in every lineal inch. That being assumed true, if you want to write out a figure representing the number of atoms in a cubic inch, put down the figure 1 and then follow it with 24 ciphers. There are that many atoms in a cubic inch.

### IMPORTANCE OF LETTER WRITING

It is regrettable that master mechanics as a class are so reluctant about writing. It seems that most master mechanics would rather work a whole week than sit down and devote a solid fifteen minutes to writing a letter.

One important advantage about writing is the valuable advice that can be had, gratis, by simply penning one's troubles to the manufacturer, or to several manufacturers.

For instance, I have in mind a leather crimp on a plunger that was continually giving trouble. New crimp after crimp was installed. They would fail almost as rapidly as they were put in. Did the master mechanic write to the crimp manufacturer and give him a word picture of conditions? He did *not*. He apparently wanted to solve the problem himself, without the aid of the manufacturer.

Crimps often fail prematurely due to improper installation or to the fact that the plunger or cylinder has worn excessively. Any of these conditions can usually be inexpensively corrected. The simplest and perhaps the best way in which to take care of a problem of this kind is to send one of the crimps that has failed to the manufacturer for analysis. If a crimp fails due to improper installation it generally tells its own story plainly enough so that experienced master mechanics can detect the cause of the trouble. A lengthy letter is seldom necessary. A sketch and a few words, all of which can be jotted down in a moment or so, will suffice. The manufacturer's engineering staff will then gladly do the rest.

I have in mind one instance where crimps were giving no end of trouble. The user thought it was due to the "high pressure" of the water. He thought, "Gosh, the packing is only leather. There isn't a leather on earth that will hold up better than this is doing now, so why should I write to the manufacturer about it?" But he finally did write, and, much to his surprise, the manufacturer's engineers showed him how to double the life of the crimp by making a very simple change—putting a washer under the crimp to reduce wear on the shoulder.

Some master mechanics don't write letters because they fear they will be pestered by salesmen. If you don't want salesmen to call, simply say so. I commonly say in my letters; "Please don't send salesman until requested," and it is only very rarely that my request is not heeded. Most manufacturers do their level best to comply with all reasonable requests made by customers and prospective customers.

### A SPEED REDUCER ACCIDENT

In an eastern plant a certain mill is driven by a chain speed reducer. The spur pinion gear on the mill shaft broke, smashing the bull gear on the roll, loosening the

speed reducer housing from the cement base. This put a kink in the driven head shaft between the driven sprocket and the bearing in the mill. As production was urgently required from this mill, new gears were put on and it was started up again within a day or two. The speed reducer, though, has been running since with the head shaft bent. The chain drive in the speed reducer did not seem to be damaged.

The only difficulty seemed to be that the bend in the driven shaft was enough to bring the bearings on the mill side out of true and there was a weave or movement of approximately 1/16 of an inch in the channel iron, which forms a part of the speed reducer base. They were amazed to find that no more damage was done to the chain speed reducer and that they could continue to run in this way. They feel certain that had they been using the more conventional type of speed reducer they would have had a serious wreck, and the possibility of again using the reducer would have been slim.

Later on they sent the driven sprocket head shaft down to a machine shop, where the sprocket was taken out, the head shaft straightened, and the sprocket remounted. This was again installed in the chain speed reducer which has since been running as smoothly and quietly as when it was first put in.

The above speed reducer was used to connect a 75 h.p. motor running at 580 r.p.m., to a driven shaft running at 95.8 r.p.m., center distance 45½". The reducer was furnished as a self-contained unit. Anti-friction bearings were used throughout. The chain drive, inside the housing, consisted of driver sprocket having 17 teeth, driven sprocket having 103 teeth and 1.2" pitch chain, 10" wide. The chain makes a flexible connection between the two shafts, which helps considerably in the starting characteristics of the motor. This type of reducer offers the possibility of change in speeds by using new sprockets with fewer or more teeth, should it be desired to speed up or decrease the speed of the final shaft.

## More Mills Favor 40-Hour Week Reform of Industry

The following additional mills have endorsed the 40-hour work week plan as submitted to President Roosevelt by the Cotton-Textile Institute.

- J. A. Moore, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C., and Sterling Cotton Mills, Franklinton, N. C.
- J. J. Scott, Scottsdale Mills, Scottsdale, Ga.
- J. R. Montgomery, The Montgomery Co., Windsor Locks, Conn.
- R. L. Huffines, Pr., Claytex Mills, Clayton, N. C.
- Statesville Cotton Mill, Statesville, N. C.
- E. N. Brower, Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C.
- G. V. Meehan, Warren Mfg. Co., Warren, R. I.
- D. P. Rhodes, Indian Creek, Rhodes-Rhyne and Rhodes-Whitener Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.
- Wilson Cotton Mills, Wilson, N. C.
- Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.
- J. C. Seagle, Lenoir Cotton Mill, Caldwell Cotton Mills, Hudson Cotton Mfg. Co., Moore Cotton Mill, Lenoir, N. C.
- Continental Mills, Lewiston, Me.
- W. I. Greenleaf, Profile Cotton Mills, Jacksonville, Ala.
- Fletcher Mills, Huntsville, Ala.
- Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.
- A. A. Cline, Dudley Shoals Cotton Mills and Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.



J. Dwight Barbour, Bartex Spinning Co., Clayton, N. C.  
 F. C. Sherrill, Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C.  
 C. S. Tatum, Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.  
 Pearl Rodman, Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw,  
 N. C.

Richard Johnson, Eagle Cotton Mills Co., Madison, Ind.  
 R. F. Craig, Alba Twine Mills, Stanley, N. C.  
 F. W. Jefferson, Fitzgerald and Cochran Cotton Mills,  
 New York City.

W. H. Bradley, Fisher Mfg. Co., Fisherville, Mass.  
 J. T. Wardlaw, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 H. A. Ligon, Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, S. C.  
 W. A. Bierman, Flint River Cotton Mills, Albany, Ga.  
 Wm. M. Butler, Quissett Mill, New Bedford, Mass.  
 Seabury Stanton, Hathaway Mfg. Co., New Bedford,  
 Mass.

Terrell Spencer, Monticello Cotton Mills, Monticello,  
 Ark.

Clifford J. Swift, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.  
 Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.  
 Homer Loring, United Merchants & Mfrs., New York  
 City.

W. C. Bradley, Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.  
 W. C. Bradley, Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.  
 Edward W. Swift, Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.  
 P. M. Smith, New York Mills, New York Mills, N. Y.,  
 Aragon Mills, Aragon, Ga., Brookford Mills Co.,  
 Brookford, N. C.

H. H. Culver, Old Colony Mfg. Co., Taunton, Mass.  
 W. F. Staples, Ponemah Mills, Taftville, Conn.  
 Alfred Moore, Jackson Mills, Wellford, S. C.  
 Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.



A TENSE MOMENT IN THE BATTLE

Manager D. F. Short (wearing felt hat and carrying score card borrowed from Connie Mack) has just sent in a pinch hitter in the gall game at the S. T. A. Convention.

Wm. M. Butler, Hoosac Mills Corp., Boston, Mass.  
 Tabardrey Mfg. Co., Haw River, N. C.  
 Ivey Weavers, Hickory, N. C.  
 D. Mackintosh & Sons Co., Holyoke, Mass.  
 Lucius B. Cranska, Floyd Cranska Co., Moosup, Conn.  
 Danville Knitting Co., Danville, Va.

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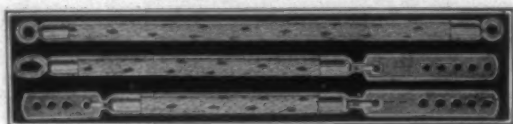


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Best Weaving

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## History of Southern Textile Association

(Continued from Page 10)

in compiling the answers to the questionnaires and giving the composite results to the industry.

To Marshall Dilling, of Ranlo, N. C., I give credit for the divisional or sectional meetings at which discussions of practical subjects were developed and which have been of great benefit to our members.

Gordon Cobb also took an active part in developing the sectional meetings, but I think that the credit for same is due to Marshall Dilling. He led the first technical meeting, a carders' session in Charlotte.

After the term of Gordon Cobb as president, we elected H. H. Boyd, general superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills of Charlotte, and he was followed by Gordon A. Johnstone, John W. Clark and J. A. Chapman, Jr.

In 1924 a long delayed recognition was given to the services rendered by Marshall Dilling and he was elected president.

He was succeeded by O. D. Grimes, W. H. Gibson, Jr., L. R. Gilbert, Carl R. Harris and L. L. Brown, all outstanding superintendents.

Fresh in the minds of all are the terms of J. O. Corn, of Columbia, S. C., and T. W. Mullen, of Roanoke Rapids, while Frank K. Petrea, of Columbus, Ga., has this year filled the position of president with ability and to the satisfaction of all.

E. E. Bowen, one of the organizers, served as secretary until 1910, which he was succeeded by another of the organizers, the much beloved G. S. Escott, editor of the Mill News.

A. B. Carter served as secretary from 1913 to 1925, when he was succeeded by F. Gordon Cobb, who the next year was elected to the newly created position of executive secretary.

I served as treasurer from the organization until 1913, when I was succeeded by Marshall Dilling, who served until he was elected president. T. A. Sizemore filled the position for two years.

In 1925 the position of secretary and treasurer were combined under F. Gordon Cobb, who served for two years.

J. M. Gregg was secretary and treasurer from 1926 to 1929, when he was succeeded by Joseph C. Cobb, who served less than a year.

Walter C. Taylor took over the position in 1929 and served until January, 1933, when he resigned in order to devote himself to a mill supply business, and was succeeded by D. H. Hill, Jr.

F. Gordon Cobb resigned as executive secretary in 1930 and was succeeded by Marshall Dilling, who still fills that position.

As a matter of record I have named for you the men who have so faithfully served the Southern Textile Association as officials.

The questionnaires originated by F. Gordon Cobb led to the later establishing of the division meetings.

The discussion in the division meetings created a demand for some organization under which tests could be made to determine the solution of mill problems, and a few years ago a sister organization known as The Arkwrights, was established.

Membership in The Arkwrights can only be secured as the result of the satisfactory completion of some piece of textile research and many excellent pieces of work have been done.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association held at Greenville, S. C., about



1913, I moved the appointment of a committee to work towards securing textile machinery exhibitions in the South. I was placed on the committee with W. M. Sherard and Alonzo Iler and we succeeded in establishing the Southern Textile Exposition which is now held at Greenville, S. C., bi-annually.

The Southern Textile Association has done far more for the textile industry of the South than most men realize.

Its greatest accomplishment has been the education and development of the superintendents and overseers of Southern mills.

I have, throughout the quarter of a century which has passed, watched men develop and I know what has been accomplished.

Many a man has gone away from a meeting of the Southern Textile Association with an idea which has improved the operation of his plant and been worth many thousands of dollars to his employers.

The cotton mills of the South owe much to the Southern Textile Association and the leaders of the industry appreciate what has been done.

Having been one of its organizers, twenty-five years ago, I look back with pride upon the service it has rendered and turning to the future I predict that it will render even greater service during the years which are to come.

### Sugar and Cotton

The interdependence of American industries is well illustrated by a study just completed under the direction of Charles S. Young, of the United States Beet Sugar Association. The industry which Mr. Young represents will sell 2,800,000,000 pounds of sugar to the American public as the result of this year's operations. Bags to put this sugar on the market will require 50,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth. Both the sugar and the cotton are produced by Americans within the borders of the United States.

Special efforts are being made within the sugar industry to increase the consumption of American cotton. Experiments show that in many cases cotton bags are more satisfactory than the large imported hemp bags formerly used. The demand for cotton cloth in the sugar industry has steadily expanded, until it now requires 308,450 acres of cotton land to supply this one industry with bags for marketing its product.

There is a tendency in some quarters to consider the domestic beet sugar industry a liability because it can not produce sugar as cheaply as it is produced in tropical climates. But this industry affords an enormous outlet for American cotton and it makes use of large areas of land that would otherwise be planted in wheat and other surplus crops, in addition to providing a considerable part of the domestic sugar supply. A blow at the domestic sugar industry would be a blow at the cotton grower and farmers in general. No American industry can be sacrificed without producing repercussions all through the industrial system.

Activity in one American factory is stimulated by activity in another American factory. The secret of the United States' rapid development is the advancement of many industries in a way that makes them contributory to one another, and the protection of those industries against disastrous foreign competition from countries operating on lower economic standards.—*Washington Post*.

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New Orleans, La.—Spinners took 324,000 bales of American cotton last week, compared with 137,000 bales the corresponding week last year, it was revealed in the weekly report of H. G. Hester, statistician for the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

## Cotton Week Aids Stores' Business

Marked increase in the retail sales of cottons and other merchandise for the week of May 15-20 is the outstanding feature of the first reports on National Cotton Week results reaching the Cotton-Textile Institute from key merchants throughout the country. The stimulation of retail business through cotton week promotions far surpassed the success of

previous years, according to the statements from stores and wholesale establishments in twenty States already heard from.

"It is apparent," said George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, sponsor of Cotton Week, "that our best expectations for stimulating the sales of cotton apparel and household goods have been more than attained. The cotton industry is deeply appreciative of the splendid support extended by retailers. It is gratifying to know that the co-ordinated merchandising basis of cotton week is credited with having provided the impetus to the recent pronounced upswing in our business. Cotton goods manufacturers and converters, both individually and collectively, through the Institute are planning appropriate measures to retain their present fa-

vored positions with the sales promotion executives of department stores."

## Dye Works Increase Output

LaFayette, Ala.—The Lanett Dye Works is operating at capacity, an increase from two to three days a week only a short time ago, it is reported. The dye plant buys raw cotton products from the Lanett Mill and dyes them in various patterns for the market. It gives employment to about 150 persons, forty of whom recently returned to work.

Greenville, S. C.—Stockholders of Gluck Mill, meeting at Anderson, authorized their directors to sell to the Wellington Mills Inc., if a suitable offer could be obtained, R. E. Ligon, president, made known after a lengthy session. Directors, however, have not fixed any date for the future meeting and no offer has been received from the Wellington interests, Mr. Ligon stated. He did not make a prediction as to whether or not the directors were likely to make this sale, as authorized by the stockholders.

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W. A. Kennedy, Pres. and Mgr.  
"You can count on WAK Counters"



## Changing Conditions in the Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 7)

regulation of industry, the cotton manufacturers have recommended that the hours of labor in cotton mills shall not exceed 40 hours per week and that the running time for productive machinery shall not exceed two shifts of 40 hours per week. This recommendation was placed before the President on May 10, 1933, with the initial support of members of the Board of Directors of the Cotton-Textile Institute, representing in the aggregate one-third of all the spindles in the industry. The Presidents of the American and National Associations took an active part in the formulation of this policy. It was decided when two-thirds of the spindles endorse this recommendation it will be placed before the President with a view of determining what further steps may be necessary to insure the adoption of and adherence to this program by every cotton mill in the United States. The Cotton-Textile Institute is now engaged in a canvass of the entire industry in the effort to determine whether this recommendation is acceptable, at least, to two-thirds of the cotton spindles, and I am glad to tell you today that more than two-thirds have already endorsed this recommendation. It should be noted in connection with this 40-hour week recommendation that a way has been left open, on recommendation of two-thirds of the industry, to increase or decrease the working time should it appear that best interests of the public would be served.

I know that all of you are interested in the Farm Relief Bill recently signed by President Roosevelt. In addition to the vast powers over agriculture that are conferred upon the President in this bill, this legislation embraces a very significant control of cotton manufacturing. Congress has given the Secretary of Agriculture, under the direction of the President, authority to enter into marketing agreements with cotton manufacturers; such provisions not to be held in violation of anti-trust laws of the United States; furthermore, the Secretary of Agriculture will be able to control cotton manufacturing through the issuance of licenses. The law gives the Secretary this authority as a means of preventing unfair practices that hinder the restoration of normal conditions in marketing and financing of cotton goods. This means that no cotton manufacturer can operate unless he obtains a license to do so from the Secretary of Agriculture; also that the Secretary has authority to suspend or revoke licenses previously granted. Persons operating a cotton mill without a license from the Secretary will be subject to a fine. It is possible that these rather vague but none the less far-reaching powers of the Secretary will be utilized for the establishment and maintenance of policies and practices of greatest common benefit to the cotton industry.

Other provisions in the Farm Bill, as affecting cotton manufacturers, may be of interest. The Secretary has authority to place a tax upon cotton manufactures sufficient to make the raw cotton contained in cotton manufactures cost  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 cents a pound. It is a manufacturing tax, being levied at the time of procession; it is not a sales tax. If, however, such a tax proves to be too burdensome to bear, he has discretion to decrease it or withhold it altogether. Furthermore, in the event of the imposition of a tax, the Secretary has the power under the Farm Bill to place a similar tax on fibres that compete with cotton in order to discourage the use of substitutes for cotton. In other words, if there should be a tax on cotton manufactures, the Secretary has authority to place a tax on jute, linen, rayon, silk, paper and other

competing commodities. Any tax that is determined upon will not become effective until August 1st and, as far as its duration after that, there is no time limit upon it except that it will cease upon proclamation by the President that the emergency has passed.

The bill also places a compensating tax on imports of cotton goods so as to protect domestic manufactures from foreign competition. Also, in order to place no obstacle in the way of exports of cotton goods, the bill provides for a refund of any taxes that have been paid upon goods which have been designated or purchased for export. The bill has a provision in it that has discouraged speculation and accumulation of stocks in anticipation of the tax by making the tax applicable to all inventory on hand as of the date that the bill becomes effective. We understand that mills will be required to make a return of all the yarn and cloth on hand when the measure goes into effect. In the case of this inventory the tax, if declared, becomes collectible when the goods are sold. So far as inventory is concerned, therefore, the tax is a sales tax.

In the early drafts of the present Farm Bill, there were many features that, if enacted, would have been disastrous to cotton mills. When it became evident that Congress was determined to pass this bill the committee of cotton manufacturers in Washington, representing in the main the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, did a great deal of effective work in the direction of correcting some of the faults of the original proposal. For instance, this committee, which had many conferences with Senators and Representatives, pointed out the danger of passing a high tax on cotton goods without a compensating tax on fibres that could be substituted for cotton. The inclusion in the final form of the bill of authority to tax competing commodities was one of its most important changes from the bill as introduced in the previous session. The Institute was also instrumental in preventing the adoption of some of the more drastic provisions contained in the earlier bills.

I believe this brief review will help to give you an idea of the momentous plans involved in the "New Deal." In the first place, the Farm Bill, which has already become a law, brings cotton manufacturers and manufacturers of several other agricultural commodities under strict surveillance of the Government. Its grant of authority to license cotton mills and to make agreements with them, free of restraint of the anti-trust laws, gives most sanguine promise of eliminating the relentless competition that has nearly destroyed the cotton textile industry. Furthermore we have every reason to believe that this grant of authority will be utilized, because the President in his recent speeches has emphatically declared that destructive competition is contrary to the public interest.

As representatives and leaders of the cotton mill operatives of the South, I commend you gentlemen for your level headed leadership of the past, and I encourage you to continue that same courageous leadership.

Your greatest service to industry will be in bringing operatives and executives closely together in a bond of friendship, which will result in the mutual advantage of all concerned.

Continue to correct misinformation with the facts; continue to meet radicals and hot-heads with the cool composure and common sense which has always characterized the men of this Association; continue to lead your people in the straight path toward greater individual efficiency, greater earning capacities and great happiness. Continue to follow the slogan, "All for one and one for all" and the entire industry from the bottom to the top will honor and praise you.

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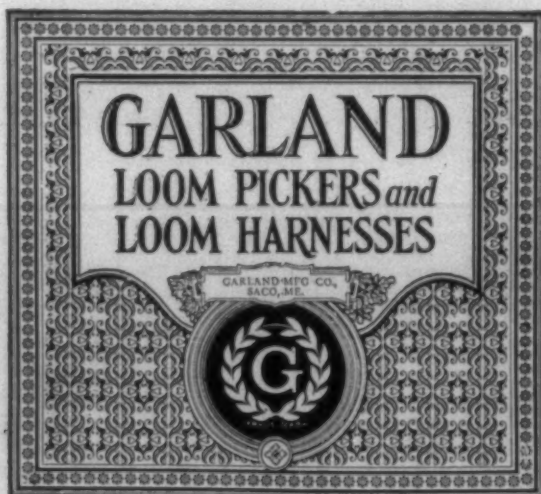
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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—After a week of steady business, there was a scramble to buy cotton goods on Saturday. Prices advanced very rapidly. Many mills withdrew from the market and buyers found it very hard to place orders. The advance seemed to be based mainly on the belief that the 40-hour week will go into effect on July 15.

Print cloth prices were bid up  $\frac{1}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent a yard. A number of large sellers would not accept business for delivery beyond July 15 and many others would not sell at all until the situation is more settled.

Denims are up  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a yard, print cloths and narrow sheetings advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c a yard on some of the standard constructions, towels have been advanced 5 per cent, and further shortening of discounts has taken place on sheets and pillow cases. The business on wash goods has been unusually steady for this period of the year and prices are holding up well.

Sales of the week were not as large as those of a week ago but in many departments they have been in excess of the current high rate of production. Reports received to date indicate that May production will be the largest for several months past, as considerable idle machinery is being started and many mills are running day and night to fill orders. Wages have been advanced in many centers and further advances are looked for if the legislation now proposed in Washington is enacted. The retail trade has not been progressing as rapidly as the business at wholesale and prices have not gone up so sharp in consuming channels.

While fine goods markets were not so active as the print cloth and similar markets, there were some advances and a number of buyers came in for more than immediate requirements. Prices were marked up by a number of mills.

Some very good business was done in combed broad-cloths pongees, the lower priced voiles and a number of other constructions. Combed lawns continued in good demand.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	$3\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	$6\frac{3}{8}$
Brown sheetings, standard	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	$5\frac{5}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	12
Denims	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	10
Staple gingham	$6\frac{1}{2}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trading in the yarn market continued steady last week, a sharp increase in demand on Friday and Saturday. Prices moved up quickly and many spinners would not quote at all. Total sales for the week were a good deal smaller than they have averaged for the preceding three weeks. At the close of the week, prices were regarded as nominal.

With demand becoming more general, values assumed a steadier level, and some houses stated the week's business was the most satisfactory from the standpoint of volume and prices they have had in a given period in many months.

The trade had no disturbing reports of attempts at underselling, which in itself was one of the more gratifying aspects of the situation.

While May business will probably total more pounds of yarn than in any similar month in four years, some sellers have booked this month a much smaller total business than in April, because they voluntarily stood aside so as to have production available for the higher prices they foresee beginning in the next quarter.

In combed peeler yarns, there have lately been much more active inquiry and buying than earlier this month and May, undoubtedly, will show the largest total sales in this department since last fall. There remains a wide variation in spinners' quotations on combed peeler yarn. For mercerized yarn, on the contrary, quotations are tightening up and it appears that new placed in June will pay practically the full prices asked by the processors.

Shipments have lately been reported as very heavy and, in part, this is due to notification some houses have sent their customers, to the effect that where delivery specifications on old contracts are delayed until after the new Federal laws take effect, raising spinners' costs, shipments on such contracts will be made only after prices have been adjusted so as to absorb these additional costs.

The demand for mercerized yarns has not kept pace with other types.

The following prices, in effect at the close of the week, were only nominal and many mills were not quoting.

<b>Southern Single Warps</b>		40s ex.	29 1/4-30
10s	17 1/2	50s	33
12s	18	60s	36
14s	18 1/2	<b>Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply</b>	
16s	19	8s	17 1/2
20s	20	10s	18
24s	21	12s	18 1/2
28s	22	16s	19 1/2
30s	23 1/2	20s	21
<b>Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps</b>		<b>Carpet Yarns</b>	
8s	17 1/2	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
10s	17 1/2	and 4-ply	16
12s	18	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
16s	19	and 4-ply	15 1/2-16
20s	20 1/2-21 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	
24s	22 1/2-23	and 4-ply	17
30s	24-25	<b>Part Waste Insulating Yarns</b>	
36s	28-29	8s, 1-ply	15 1/2
40s ex.	29 1/4-30	8s, 8, 3 and 4-ply	16
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	16 1/2
8s	17	12s, 2-ply	17
10s	17 1/2	16s, 2-ply	18
12s	18	20s, 2-ply	19 1/2
14s	18 1/2	30s, 2-ply	22 1/2
16s	19	36s, 2-ply	27
20s	20-20 1/2	<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>	
24s	22 1/2	8s	17
28s	23 1/2	10s	17 1/2
30s	24-25	12s	18
40s	29	14s	18 1/2
<b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins</b>		16s	19
8s	17 1/2	18s	19 1/2
10s	17 1/2	20s	20-20 1/2
12s	18	22s	21
14s	18 1/2	24s	22
16s	19	26s	23
20s	20 1/2-21 1/2	28s	23 1/2
24s	22 1/2-23	30s	24
28s	23 1/2		
30s	24-25		
40s	29		

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American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

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Ashworth Bros. Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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## Comment on Partnership With the Government

"Yesterday's passage by the House of the Industrial Recovery Act brings us one step nearer the consummation of that partnership between government and business upon which President Roosevelt is building the administration's hopes of a continuing march toward economic recovery and in which the nation as a whole has such a vital interest. A partnership

is (from the dictionary) 'an association founded on a contract between two or more persons to combine their money, effects, labor or skill, or any or all of them, in lawful commerce or business, and to share the profit and bear the loss in certain proportions.' A sympathetic mutuality of interest is obviously assumed. Since the revenues of government had through taxes, excise levies, etc., must come from industry, whether or not there may be profits to divide, the government's position in the partnership is a preferred one. Its proportion of any profits, when, as and if made, is likewise assured to it through income and excess profits levies of various kinds; only indirectly and in minor proportion does government share loss through failure of revenue from lack of business profits," says Southeastern Cottons, Inc.

"In entering this partnership industry obviously has staked its all; not profits merely but life itself is involved in the wisdom and understanding with which the provisions of this Act are applied. Certainly then industry must have a real voice in this vast and revolutionary undertaking so directly affecting its whole future welfare. Certainly, also, every discouragement must be given those who may seek advantage in this emergency for the furtherance of selfish aims. This is no time for the promotion of new adventures in the realm of social relations. We need the hum of wheels in our factories to create jobs and rebuild purchasing power rather than oratory intriguing the imagination with the idea of a socialistic Utopia just 'round the corner.'

"The textile industry has led all others in the maintenance of employment during the depression period. Amid all this year's business problems its manufacturers have gone steadily ahead in the production and sale of goods. Increased unemployment would have resulted through the pursuance of any other course. Provision must obviously be made in the administration's plans for safeguarding the textile industry against loss because of future delivery commitments courageously undertaken in the face of the legislative potentialities involved. The unfairness of any penalization of business initiative and courage which have insured continuity of employment to such vast numbers of workers need not even be argued.

"The week in the market has been extremely active, with prices continually advancing. The end of the week has found goods generally withdrawn because of the obvious uncer-

tainties of the Washington situation during the next few days. In South-eastern substantial sales have been made by all departments. Current quotations are difficult because of present withdrawals from sale."

## Cotton Cloth Sales Exceed Production

New York—Sales of cotton cloth continues in excess of mill production the New York Cotton Exchange Service reported. Mill activity is currently at the highest rate in several years.

"On some lines of goods," said the service, "sales were made through July and August. Heavy cotton goods for mechanical purposes sold more freely than for many weeks, although the volume of these goods was still much below normal.

"Good prices continued their upward movement with advances of an eighth to a quarter of a cent a yard reported on numerous lines of unfinished goods.

The service also reported that manufacturing margins on standard unfinished cotton goods have widened appreciably in recent weeks, giving manufacturers a more profitable basis as against unremunerative margins a few months ago.

## Cotton Bags for Foodstuffs

Consumers in all parts of the country continue to show a growing preference for foodstuffs packed in cotton bags, but in the South particularly, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute, this trend is taking pronounced expression in the case of sugar.

A large sugar refinery in Savannah, Ga., reports requirements of ten million square yards of cotton fabric now annually for sugar bags. This represents an increase of five million square yards within the past two years and the consumption now of 6,600 bales of cotton annually.

The bags carry the company's trade imprint in "cold-water ink" which is easily removed, leaving the fabric usable for many home purposes. Recently the company issued booklets showing a great number of wearables for children that could be made from the sugar bags after they had been washed. These were in such demand that 50,000 copies were distributed.

Five and ten-pound bags are most popular and a 100-pound cotton contained, in which the smaller bags of sugar are packed for shipment, is also a favorite. The company uses about 1,000,000 of these 100-pound cotton bags in a year.

## Address of President Frank K. Petrea

(Continued from Page 5)

always trying to do a little more work and a little better work. I have found it rather difficult to get the idea expressed in a single word, but it seems to me that we can with propriety use the word efficiency. Efficiency in this case I would define as completeness or thoroughness or carefulness in looking after little things and details in connection with our work. The moral is, Be efficient and you will get your reward."

I feel that with men who considered it as their task to do things a little bit better than they had been done, that the program of the association has not only made our men more efficient, but their being more efficient has resulted in new machinery and equipment which our mills can run more efficiently in every way than ever before.

Again quoting Mr. Stone, at the Atlanta meeting, he said:

"The objects of the organization are to bring the men in charge of the operation of the mills into closer relationship with each other and their employees, and to advance their knowledge in the manufacture of textiles and the more economic operation of the mills."

### SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

There are in the records of the Southern Textile Association's accomplishments several outstanding projects or achievements worthy of particular note. Perhaps the first of these was the organization of the Southern Textile Exposition which is held every two years at Greenville, S. C. This movement was begun within the membership of the Southern Textile Association in 1913, and most of you remember that the first exposition was held in Greenville November 2nd to 6th, 1915. At the meeting of the Association held in conjunction with this exposition; the presiding officer was W. M. Sherard, who, you remember, took such splendid care of us at Hendersonville last year. The report which I read of the meeting pointed out that "It was particularly appropriate that this Southern Textile Exposition should be held at such a time as to allow Mr. W. M. Sherard to be the presiding officer. For several years past he has been chairman of a special committee whose entire duty was to bring the Textile Exhibitors' Association of Boston and their big show to some city in the South. He has worked strenuously toward this end and when it became certain that they would be unable to come South in 1915, steps were taken by local people in Greenville with the aid of a few outsiders to form and operate a textile show under the auspices of the Association. It was therefore only fitting that President Sherard should enjoy the fruits of his labor and preside at the meeting held during the South's first textile show."

It is not my purpose to go further into detail in discussing the accomplishments of the Southern Textile Association, because as I have stated, these will be covered in detail at our banquet by one who has been in close and intimate touch with the growth and activities of the Association during its entire life. However, I should like to point out that, following the establishment and successful development of the Southern Textile Exposition under the auspices of our Association, the next outstanding development was the formation of the questionnaire system for securing information out of which developed our present form of sectional or divisional discussion meetings, which were begun in December, 1920, with the first Carders' meeting here at Charlotte. Another outstanding accomplishment was the formation of the Arkwrights, Inc., our splendid research body of which Mr. Carl R. Harris is now the president.

I have delved somewhat into the records of our past history for the purpose of demonstrating the background of this organization. We have come a long way from our beginnings, and in viewing the accomplishments that have been made not only in the Association but among individual mills and by individual men, in seeing the marvelous equipment at our disposal and the tremendous strides that have been made in efficiency, some might feel that most of the work had been done.

### FACING NEW ERA

We are today facing a new era in the history of the industry and in that of the Association. As we shall turn into a new year, having passed our quarter century mark, we must keep forcibly in mind the statement that a wise man made that, "The final state of improvement is never reached in any business, machine or person." Thus, we should say "Well done—thus far" and bear in mind the thought which is given to us by Berton Braley in the following lines:

With doubt and dismay you're smitten,  
You think there's no chance for you, son?  
Why, the best books haven't been written  
The best race hasn't been run  
The best score hasn't been made yet,  
The best song hasn't been sung,  
The best tune hasn't been played yet,  
Cheer up, for the world is young.

No chance? Why, the world is just eager  
For things that you ought to create.  
Its store of true wealth is meager,  
Its needs are incessant and great.  
It yearns for more power and beauty,  
More laughter and love and romance,  
More loyalty, labor and duty.  
No chance! Why, there's nothing but chance.

For the best verse hasn't been rhymed yet,  
The best house hasn't been planned,  
The highest peak hasn't been climbed yet,  
The mightiest rivers aren't spanned.  
Don't worry and fret, faint-hearted,  
The chances have just begun,  
For the best jobs haven't been started,  
The best work hasn't been done.

### THE HUMAN ELEMENT

Let us for a moment now leave the thought of mill and machine efficiency and turn our thoughts to another great factor in our industry and its operation. We have our meetings and exchange ideas and study our problems in connection with manufacturing textiles as they relate to machinery problems, and I think that we have done a good job in this respect. I have often felt, however, that we have neglected as groups to study the problem of the human element. The late Thomas J. Marshall, when he was Vice-President of the United States, addressed a convention of cotton manufacturers in Atlantic City, and in the course of his remarks, stated: "Anybody can hire a head, anybody can hire a hand—but who is there among you who can hire a heart? That's your problem, gentlemen." And it is our problem, fellow superintendents and overseers, in our daily work at our mills. Are we overlooking the importance of this thought, are we neglecting the opportunities that might be developed through exchanging ideas on the subjects of Character Building, Improving Morale, etc.? I know that a great many of us are making individual efforts along this line, and that a great deal is being accomplished. As your



retiring president, may I urge that we as an Association give more time and thought to the subject of human relations in dustry and character building, for ourselves and for our employees? Let us keep before us the ideal expressed by Dr. Anson G. Chester, in his wonderful work, "The Tapestry Weavers," which, because it is so splendid and because its illustrations refers directly to the kind of work that most of us here do, I am going to read to you as my closing thought:

Let us take to our hearts a lesson, no lesson can braver be,  
From the ways of the tapestry weavers, on the other side of the sea,  
Above their heads the pattern hangs, they study it with care,  
The while their fingers deftly move, their eyes are fastened there.  
And they tell this curious thing besides of the patient plodding weaver,  
He works on the wrong side evermore, but works for the right side ever.  
It is only when the weaving stops, and the web is turned and shown,  
That he sees his marvelous handiwork, that his wonderful skill is known,  
Ah! the sight of its delicate beauty, how it pays him for all his cost!  
No rarer, daintier work than his was ever done by the frost.  
Then the master bringeth him golden hire, and giveth him praise as well,  
And how happy the heart of this weaver is, no tongue but his own can tell.  
The years of man are the looms of God, let down from the place of the sun,  
Wherein we are weaving ever, 'till the mystic web is done,  
Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate,  
We may not know how the right side looks, we can only weave and wait.  
But looking above for the pattern, no weaver hath need to fear,  
Only let him look clear into Heaven, the Perfect Pattern is there.  
If he keeps the face of the Saviour forever and always in sight,  
His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be right.  
And when the work is finished, and the web is turned and shown,  
He shall hear the voice of His Master, it shall say unto him, "Well done";  
And the white-winged angels of Heaven, to bear him thence shall come down,  
And God shall give him gold for his hire, not coin, but a glowing crown.

It is unnecessary for me to remark on the decided improvement in business conditions and in conditions in our own industry that has come about within the past few weeks. All of us are feeling better, our attitudes have changed, and many of us have been able to go onto better schedules of operation. The heralded "happy days" seem to be with us again. I know that the Association has the interest and support of you all, and, in closing, let me ask that each and every one not fail to do his part in the furthering of our work and in bringing into greater accomplishment and achievement the opportunities that lie ahead.

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### Celanese is Independent

To correct the many erroneous statements which have appeared of late in the press, that control of Celanese Corporation of America has been

obtained by one of the large rayon producing companies in America—Celanese Corporation of America wishes to state that it is not controlled by and has no connection whatsoever with any rayon company, nor has there been any change in the management.

### 10 Million Yards Of Toweling

Upwards of 10,000,000 yards of cotton toweling have been required to take care of new business developed in the towel supply field during the past year, according to figures obtained by the Cotton-Textile Institute. This toweling is used in cabinet installations placed in some eighty groups of establishments including theaters, bakeries, food and candy factories, clubs, restaurants, banks, railroad terminals, hotels, department stores and various other large plants and office buildings.

Cotton towels have supplanted substitutes in these establishments because of demonstrated economy and greater service efficiency. J. H. Mayer, one of the outstanding personalities in the towel supply business who is supervising an extensive educational program, estimates that \$1,250,000 new business for the towel supply industry has been gained in the above groups.

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Printers of Southern Textile Bulletin

### Hosiery Mills Propose Control by Six Groups

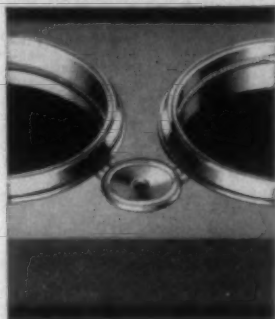
Earl Constantine, managing director of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, was scheduled to leave for Washington last night to work upon details of a control board for the hosiery industry, it was announced at the organization's headquarters. An outline of the method which will be suggested to the administration for enforcement under the Industrial Recovery Bill was drawn up at a two-day conference of directors in this city.

The objectives of the plan are to adjust production to demand and at the same time spread employment as much as possible. Data on minimum wages for branch industry in relation to different communities were also considered.

In the first rough proposal, the industry is to be divided into the six branches. Full-fashioned types, women's seamless, men's half hose, ribbed goods, infants' goods and bundle goods. It is proposed to regulate these groups through six advisory councils. William Meyer, president, will direct the committee work.



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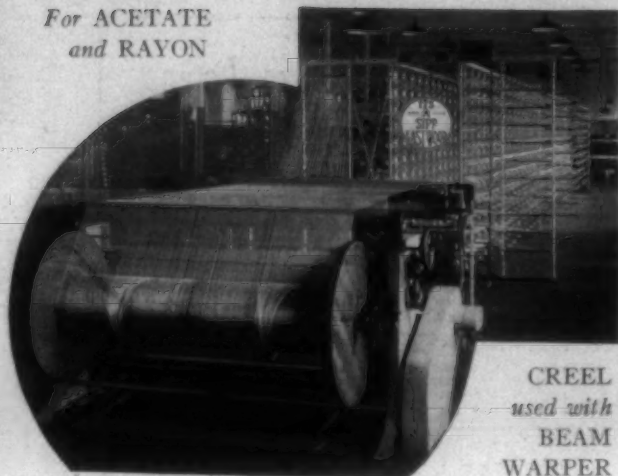
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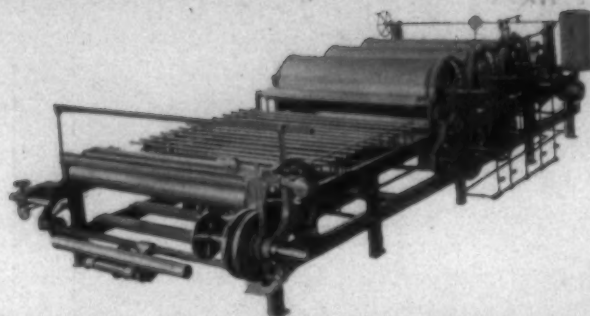
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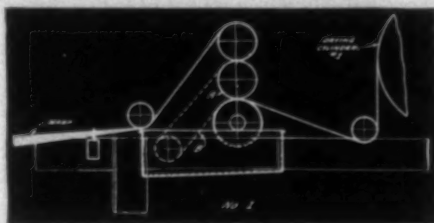
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MAGAZINE CONE CREELS



## Johnson 3-Roll Universal Quetsch Essential to Better Warp Sizing

Illustrations show most effective ways of applying size to viscose, acetate and other synthetic yarn warps with the Johnson "Patented" 3-roll quetsch.



### Viscose Type Warps

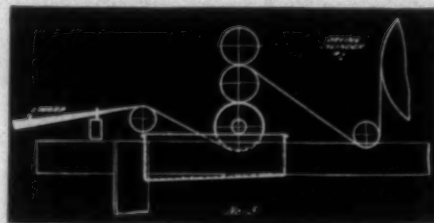
which are very absorbent—highly susceptible to stretch when wet—

should be drawn with dry nip and either fed to point where solution is applied, as in A, or run through solution, as in B. Single squeeze is sufficient.

### Acetate Warps

—highly resistant to moisture and size solution—may be drawn with wet nip and given double squeeze to insure thorough penetration.

This illustration shows method used for warps that require light sizing.



### Acetate Warp

shown running directly through solution and being given double squeeze. For warps which need heavy sizing.

### Acetate Warps

run directly through solution and given single or double squeeze, depending on requirements. Illustration shows the immersion roll which may be raised out of the solution when it is necessary to stop warp.

Write for further information regarding these various methods

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